"JACK"
BRAND— BRITISH—
PILSENER.

The Bombay Gazette

No. 51,652—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1899.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	8th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	22nd ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	29th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	5th Aug.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	12th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	19th ,,
M. L. BALLAARAT	4164	C. L. W. Field	26th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	2nd Sept.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	9th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	L. M. Wibmer	16th ,,
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	23rd ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th June, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
ORION	—	2,814	1st Aug., 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	7th Aug. 1899.
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,566	7th Sept., 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	,, 1,090	,, 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothardo, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MORAVIA	A. Calabrese	3,566	24th June 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 21, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT. VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
LAOS	6,337	Flandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
YARRA	4,255	———	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899
INDUS	6,457	Chevalier	24th Oct. 1899
TONKIN	6,300	Vaquier	21st Nov. 1899.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about,
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	28th June, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

**GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.**

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 5. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 30th June, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 27th June, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 29th June, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 11th July.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 28th July.

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,333 tons, on or about 27th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 6th July.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, on or about 30th June.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore, rates for passengers and cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 25th June, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA. Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
BORMIDA	G. Delaya	2,000	18th July, 1899.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—
Intermediate Class only .... Rs. 350.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—Strictly within three months, Rs. 510; six months, Rs. 561; nine months, Rs. 612.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice-versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S.S. "UGO BALDUINO," Tons 5,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore on the 15th July, 1899.

Good accommodations for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22 June, 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

SUTTON'S VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

TREACHER AND CO. LD.,

Have just received a large Consignment of these for the New Season, both in Tins and in Loose Packets. Special Lists on application.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS.

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES.

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands.

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO. LD.,

BOMBAY.

FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER,

83, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SPECIALITY IN

WEDDING CAKES.

Wedding Cakes and other Cakes made, richly Almond iced and decorated at very reasonable charges.

Small Tea Cakes, Italian Cakes, Italian Pastry, English Cakes, Foudants, Almond Paste Sweets, Chocolates, French Comfits, Crystallised Fruits, Marrons Glacees, Puddings and many other delicacies. All a speciality.

None but the very best class of goods are manufactured and imported by us.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS RECEIVE THE PERSONAL CARE AND ATTENTION OF THE PROPRIETOR.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple in form, world wide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

KEMP'S SARSAPARILLA EXTRACTS (FLUID).

ALWAYS FRESHLY PREPARED and from the highest grade of Jamaica Root ALWAYS SWEET, PURE, BRIGHT, and in the finest condition. ALWAYS UNIFORM in strength and action.

THESE are undoubtedly THE FINEST PREPARATIONS of the Drug NOW UPON THE INDIAN MARKET. THEY EXCEL over all imported Preparations in every respect, and there is no reason why Consumers should purchase THE MORE OR LESS DOUBTFUL AND AGED AMERICAN OR EUROPEAN BRANDS when these NEW AND FINE CONDITIONED ARTICLES are at THEIR COMMAND.

KEMP'S COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

Rs. 2-4, Rs. 4-0, and Rs. 7-8 per Bottle.

THE SAME IODISED.

Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WE STOCK MICROSCOPES

From Rs. 9-8 to Rs. 600 Each.

IN addition to our own carefully selected Stock, we are just landing the following fine Instruments and Accessories from the well-known Makers, MESSRS. W. WATSON & SONS :—

	Rs.
"F." Edinburgh Student's Microscope, fitted with 2 eye-pieces, 1in. and ⅙in objectives, Abbe Illuminator, with Iris Diaphragm, complete in Mahogany case	276
"H" Do. Do. Very superior	420
Educational Microscope, complete in case.	90
Objectives 1in. ½in. ¼in. ⅙in. 1-12in oil. Rs. 31 31 35 42 140 each.	
Polarising Apparatus	35
Live Cage	7
Abbe Illuminator with Iris Diaphragm	31
Double Nose Piece	14
"Fram" Microscope, fitted with ⅔in. and ⅙in. Objectives, complete in case	189

DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

RUBENSTEIN:—"But there is only one piano—the ERARD : as to the others, they are but imitations."

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH and CEYLON for the CELEBRATED

ERARD PIANOFORTES.

Are in a position to offer these MAGNIFICENT PIANOS at

LONDON CASH PRICES.

ERARD PIANOFORTES

Have been supplied to THE ROYAL FAMILY since the reign of GEORGE II.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

SYRUP OF THE HYPOPHOSPHITES, COMPOUND.

SLIGHTLY ALKALINE. Each teaspoonful (one fluid drachm) contains—

Lime Hypophosphite		2 grains.
Sodium	do.	1½ grain.
Potassium	do.	1 ,,
Iron	do.	¾ ,,
Manganese	do.	¼ ,,
Quinine	do.	¼ ,,
Strychnine	do.	1-100 ,,

DOSE—For an adult, one teaspoonful in a wineglass of water after each meal. Children in proportion.

"The Hypophosphites are specially useful in weakly and ricketty children, and where digestion is impaired it seems to aid the assimilation of food. They raise the nervous power and improve the condition of the secretions."—*Lancet.*

"They act as respiratory excitants, expand the chest, increase the animal heat and nervous force, remove erratic pains and increase the appetite."—*Medical Times and Gazette.*

"Considered the best general tonic in incipient consumption and in the more advanced stages."—*British Medical Journal.*

PER BOTTLE, Re. 1-0 and Rs. 1-8.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

INDIAN CIGARETTES.

THE "LIGHT OF ASIA" BRAND.

MADE PURELY OF THE FINEST

"INDIAN TOBACCO"

WITHOUT PAPER.

THE INDIAN ARMY SERIES.

EACH PACKET of these Cigarettes contains an Illustration of an Indian Regiment. The Illustrations will be continued until the whole Army has been given, forming a UNIQUE AND INTERESTING COLLECTION.

"Each box contains 100 finest hand made Cigarettes without Paper."

Price : Rs. 35-0 per 1,000

McDOWELL & Co., LD.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
CAN WE DISARM. By Joseph Mecabe. Written in collaboration with Georges Darien	1	14
MARYSIENKA, MARIE DE LA GRANGE D'ARQUIEN, Queen of Poland and wife of Sobieski, 1641—1716: A warrior's Love Story. By K. Waliszenski, Translated by Lady Mary Loyd. With Portrait	10	8
THE ARMIES OF TO-DAY. By Field Marshall Viscount Wolseley and others. Richly Illustrated	12	0
Full of interesting and trustworthy information. REVISED BY ARCHIBALD FORBES		
THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR OF 1870-71. By Field Marshall Count Helmuth von Moltke, with a map	7	14
The most masterly précis of a campaign with which we are acquainted in military literature.—*Times.*		
QUAINT KOREA. By Louis Jordan Miln	3	12
SPINOZA, HIS LIFE AND PHILOSOPHY. By Sir Frederick Polock, Bart. New and cheaper Edition revised throughout	7	0
JOUBERT: A SELECTION FROM HIS THOUGHTS Translated by Katharine Lyttelton. With a preface by Mrs. Humphry Ward.	4	8
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THE LIFE OF CAPTAIN SIR RICHARD F. BURTON, K.C.M.G. By his wife, Isabel, Lady Burton. Second Edition. Edited by W. H. Wilkins. With numerous Portraits and Illustrations	7	14
It would be difficult to over-estimate its importance and interest to those who wish to know some thing of Burton and his work.		
JEAN JACQUES ROUSSEAU AND THE ORIGINS OF LITERARY COSMOPOLITANISM. A Study of the Literary Relations between France and England in the Eighteenth Century. By Dr. Joseph Texte. Authorised translation by J. W. Mathews	5	10
A RUSSIAN PROVINCE OF THE NORTH. By H. Engelhardt, Governor of the Province of Archangel. Translated from the Russian, fully illustrated, with two maps	13	8
ENGLAND IN THE AGE OF WYCLIFFE. By George Macaulay Trevelyan, R. A. With 3 maps	11	4
A work of very great merit.—*Guardian.*		

NOTICE.

MR. MUNCHERSHAH SORABJEE MEHTA having RETIRED from the FIRM of FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE and Co., I, the remaining PARTNER of the FIRM, continue the business under the same style and designation.

HORMUSJEE MEHERWANJEE MEHTA.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 26th June, 1899.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee.

Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned, have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates.

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 26th June, 1899, MIXED TRAINS CARRYING 3rd Class Passengers will run between POONA and MIRAJ, leaving Miraj at 19-15 and 6-38, and arriving Poona 5-55 and 20-10 respectively, and leaving Poona 7-35 and 22-10, and arriving Miraj 21-41 and 11-22 respectively.

The timings of the Mail Trains will remain unaltered.

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Traffic Manager.

Dharwar, 22nd June 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his office Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 12th July, 1899, for the supply of:—

130 TONS OF WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS OF BURMAH TEAK IN THREE DIFFERENT LENGTHS.

2. Tenders must be made on Company's form which can be obtained from the undersigned, together with Specifications and particulars of delivery.

3. Accompanying the Tender, but separately, Rs. 1,000 must be sent in as Security for the due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 24th June, 1899.

NOVELTY IN LIQUEURS.
CHERRY WHISKY.

IMPORTED FOR THE

FIRST TIME IN INDIA.

APPLY TO

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BOMBAY.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE.

DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET.

DOCTOR MENIST SPECTACLES.

REVISED PRICES.

	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel & Nickel Rs.
With Turnpin Side	50	28	14
With Single Temple	50	24	16
With Curl	50	24	16
Folders or Pince-Nez	50	24	16

SPECTACLES AND FOLDERS FITTED WITH MARCKS AND CO'S

Finest quality PEBBLES, at a REDUCTION of Rs. 5 on above Prices for Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 for Steel.

Our new "Movilite" Frame which has gained universal admiration

THROUGHOUT INDIA IS WORTH INSPECTING.

Our Celebrated Violet Tinted Sun Glare and Dust Glasses, strongly recommended by all the leading men.

Gold.	Silver.	Nickel.	Steel.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
60	25	12	5

NOTICE.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is given to all REPAIRS which are executed with the greatest precision and least possible delay. Oculist's prescriptions CAREFULLY PREPARED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

CHOICE TEA MIXTURES.—A first Class INDIAN TEA, rich and delicious in flavour, at the Moderate Prices of 1 Re., 14 As., 12 As., and 11 As. per lb., in Tins; at enormous reduction on 5 lbs. and upwards, at Messrs. MORTON MAJ... and Co., Agents, Bombay Tea Association, Ltd., No. 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOT WEATHER WEAR.—Silk Sash Belts, Rs. 5-8; Cellular Shirts, six for Rs. 30; Thin Under-Vests, six for Rs. 14; White Mess Jackets and Trousers, Rs 11-8; Thin Flannel Suits, Rs. 31; Soft Fronted Shirts, Stiff Cuffs, six for Rs. 24; Best and Reliable Goods at lowest Cash Prices. ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

MC. EWAN'S ENGLISH BEER, on draught, Ans. 4 per pint. Bottled Beer, Ans. 8 per bottle and Ans. 5 per pint. Can be had from PEARSE and Co., No. 1, Sirdar's Palace, Fort.

LINDON & CO.'S OUTSTATION DEPARTMENT.—All Chemicals and Drugs can be supplied at short notice at very Moderate Rates. Special Discount allowed on large orders.—LINDON & Co., Chemists, Frere Road, Bombay.

AYAH WANTED, to accompany a LADY and CHILD to England, on SHORT LEAVE at an EARLY DATE, good references required.—No. "99," care of this Office.

WANTED, for a LOCAL MILL, a thoroughly PRACTICAL SPINNING MASTER. None but EXPERIENCED men need apply. No. "110," care of this Office.

WANTED, a practical Tanner to Superintend a tanyard of four hundred pits, must have a good knowledge of all processes connected with Tanning and be capable of selecting raw hides. A European with Indian experience preferred. Apply, with copies of Testimonials to "TANNER," care of this paper.

WANTED, SITUATION by a Parsee Youth as a Dyer and Calico Printer in any large works. Had charge of a Dyeing and Printing Plant in a large up-Country Mill, for 7 years. Can guarantee quantity and quality. Apply "P.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience, Good linguist, fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Malyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this Paper.

WANTED, COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

NOTHING LIKE A TRIAL—You must have tried COFFEE of other makers but you are earnestly requested to give a trial to DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCCA COFFEE at Re.1-4 per lb., and you will be perfectly satisfied with it. The Coffee is Guaranteed to be free from Chicory or any other substance like it. It has a reputation of 13 years as second to none in the market. Send for it and you will be its regular buyer.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and General Merchants, 31, Church Gate Street, Fort, and Clare Road Byculla.

HIGH CLASS PORTRAITURE, executed in the permanent PLATINOTYPE process, giving soft and pleasing effects. BROMIDE OPALS, artistically finished in water colour, monochrome or oils. ENLARGEMENTS successfully produced from old or faded Photographs, by RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS, at their Art Photographic Salon, Bombay. For prices etc., apply to the MANAGER.

REMEMBER OUR ANNUAL SALE commences 1st July. Thousands of Useful and Fancy Articles offered less than Cost Price to Clear Stock a SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row.

£2,000,000 POLICES were issued by the STANDARD in 1898 being the largest amount in the History of the Company. —Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

ENGLISH Tunes for Phoenix Organs are especially made to our order, and can be exchanged if not approved.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET.—Furnished BUNGALOW near Land's End.—Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—BUNGALOW at Bandora Hill (Turkish Bath). Apply to MUKHI CASSAMBHAI MOOSA, Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road.

TO BE LET.—A BUNGALOW at Ridge Road.—Apply to Messrs. A BHICAJI, Jewellers Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET.—A FLAT of the Piroze Building, on the Apollo Bunder. Excellent situation.—Apply for rent and other particulars to Mr. E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants, Clerks, Peons, &c., &c., of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services (Army and Navy) as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Portuguese Servants for whom we guarantee and hold ourselves responsible. Fee Rs. 2 each servant. No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. N.B.—Beware of the so-called Registry Offices.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady, trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production.—Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bombay and by Mr. J. C. Baut, at Rs. 4-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., DESIGNERS and MANUFACTURERS of beautiful Furniture, Soundly and Scientifically constructed, the most magnificent Stock in India to select from. Illustrations free.

MOSQUITO-BITE LOTION.—The application of this Lotion soothes the pain, reduces the swelling, and relieves the irritation arising from the Sting of these venomous little insects. Per Bottle, Re. 1.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,

PENSION VILLA FRANK,

ABEGGSTRASSE 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds, Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus, Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1897.

£13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS Fire and Life	£ 9,695,359
TOTAL ASSETS as per Balance Sheet 31st Dec. 1898	„ 10,376,924
TOTAL CLAIMS Paid	„ 36,076,476

FIRE INSURANCES effected on the most favorable terms.

LIFE INSURANCE: Policy-holders participate in 90 per cent. of the profits of their class. At the quinquennial distribution of profits at 31st Dec. 1898, another LARGE REVERSIONARY BONUS of 35s. per cent. per Annum was again declared on sums assured under the Participating Tables.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED	Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS	Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Polices with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday	Yearly premium.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents.

65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary

BANKS

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

22, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	„ 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 7,300,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,

The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	2 0 0	ORANGE PEKOE Per lb.	1 0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE „	1 12 0	PEKOE „	0 14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE „	1 8 0	PEKOE SOUCHONG „	0 12
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE „	1 4 0	SOUCHONG „	0 10

Our 13 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. **N. B. DANTRA & CO.,** Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, AND CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£280,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBT. R. ROSS,
Acting Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED,

CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND. SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

J. BLACKHALL. Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., of Messrs. T. A. Gibb and Co.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. and O. S.N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON,
JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent

47. Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51 Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.

BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, Murree, and London.

	Rs.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST	13,37,417
SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS	53,37,417

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 24 months at 5 1-2 per cent., 12 months at 5 per cent., 9 months at 4 1-2 per cent., 6 months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in and of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

THE

"GREATER BRITAIN" EXHIBITION,

LONDON.

IMPORTANT WHISKY CONTRACT.

"P & O"

SECURED CONTRACT IN COMPETITON WITH OVER 20 FIRMS.

The only "SCOTCH" to be Supplied to GREATER BRITAIN.

SOLE AGENTS:

B. SMYTH & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum, and 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla,

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm,
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS!!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

"TORPEDO SPECIALS;"
"GYMKHANAS."
"GOLCONDAS; BAHADURS."

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL BURMAH CHEROOTS.

Direct from Burmah.
Very finest obtainable.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS" for the MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

ANOTHER BUNGALOW, at Bund River, Poona, (not furnished). Rent Very Moderate.

Apply to

MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan, Jail Road, Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as cupboards, tables, chairs, writing, dressing and wash hand tables, hat and book stands, etc.
1 grand cottage and 1 square piano.
1 lot of books.
On account of the concerned—
Ex. s. s. Locksley Hall.
97 K. B. 115—1 case 100 silk warps.
Ex. s. s Rufford Hall.
97 K. B. 116—1 case 100 silk warps.

By order of Morarjee Callianjee and on account and at the risk of Moolanee Mithamul Dwarkadass and Tirathdass Khemaldass—

18 cases, each 160 pes, white mulls, 34 inches 18 yards, No. 9109, 9219, 9529 and 9139.

AT 2 P. M.

A few new and second-hand pneumatic tyred bicycles.
1 handsome bay Kathiawari mare, very fast, and going in saddle.
1 strong-built office shigram.
1 second hand victoria.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand landau.
1 second-hand office shigram.
And any other carriages and horses, which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Parel, near the B. B. & C. I. Railway station, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., the stock-in-trade of the late Dhunjee Raisey, consisting of groceries, scales, pictures, chimneys, lamps, copper and brass pots, etc.

On THURSDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Meadows Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Lorenz and Co's, the remaining stock-in-trade of Messrs. C. R. Lukha and Co., consisting of tweed, flannel, broadcloth, corduroy, blanket, check, railway rugs, shirts, neckties, socks, handkerchiefs, collars, braces, sunhat, tweedcap, walking sticks, tin boxes, brushes, shop furniture, foot sewing machine, &c.

On FRIDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, by order of the concerned, the very valuable and handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, elegant English-made double C-spring rubber tyred open carriage, by Laurie and Marner, handsome English-made rubber tyred steel wheel cabriolette with open side-hood, by Gill, of London, Ralli carr, by John Carr, one pair of handsome chestnut bay Arab horses, a handsome waler mare, sets of English double and single harness, harmonium by Ramchunder, square piano, 2 Austrian iron safes, large musical box, pictures, rich Japanese and English table ornaments, garden plants in pots, etc., lately the property of MR. SHAMJEEBHAI AKHAI.

Catalogues will be published, and the property is on view.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES AT WADALLA NEAR MATOONGA.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Barrick Kessow Thakore, and with the concurrence of Andrew Santiago Serrao, the mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 15th proximo, at 4 p.m., the following landed properties, viz:—

Firstly.—All that piece of Toka ground, containing 203 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 66, new No 14826, and new Survey No. 11-1080, and bounded on the east by the ground of Antonia Far, on the west and south by the ground of Jacinto John Barretto, and on the north by the ground of Antonio Fereira.

Secondly.—All that piece of Toka ground, containing 45 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 46, new No. B-14-9, and new Survey No. 1-10.8, and bounded on the east by the ground of Jacinto John Barretto, on the west by the ground of Ladkibai, on the north by the ground of Munia Agri, and on the south by a bandh.

Thirdly.—All that piece of Toka ground, containing 584 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 46, new No. B-147-1, and new Survey Nos. 1-6, 1-7, and bounded on the east by the vacant ground of Baboo Hurry, on the west by a passage or gowan, on the north by the ground of Govind Canu Thakoor, and on the south by the house of Vithoo Namaji and partly by the ground of Damajee Bushajee Patel, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward No. 3561, and Street No. 802, and which said properties firstly, secondly and thirdly described are situated at Wadalla, near Matoonga, in the registration sub-district of Bombay.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 26th June, 1899

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
NO. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from Messrs. E. D. SASSOON & Co., Messrs BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at Victoria Road, Byculla, opposite to Sassoon House, the very valuable and handsome mahogany, teak and blackwood plain and carved household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, drawing and bed-room carpets, drawing-room and wall cabinets by Wimbridge, drawing-room sofas, mirror-door cabinets, wardrobes and almyras, one richly carved blackwood four-post bedstead, brass and iron double and single wire spring bedsteads, a complete set of best plated spoons and forks in mahogany case, rich plated epergne and centre stands, two English clocks by McCabe and John Bennett, strike 1-4, 1-2 and hours, in glass cases, 4, 6, 8, and 12-light hanging chandeliers, one iron fireproof safe, a large collection of valuable, choice, and rare plants in tubs and pots.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Byculla, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, and next to the Jewish Synagogue, and at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, and at Falkland Road, Khetwadi.

Under instructions from the owner, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned properties, on the following days:—

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 2,150 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 573, new No. 11835, old Survey No. 703, and new Survey No. 3696, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 34 to 38, situate on or towards the western side of Bhendy Bazaar and Parel Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and bounded as follows, i.e., on or towards the east, by the said road, on or towards the west, by the property of Purbhoo Jissaba, on or towards the north, by the property of Dadu Makba, and on or towards the south by the property of Dr. Gopal Vithram. The said property consists of several bungalows and well built shop, and is now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, containing by admeasurement 2,600 square yards or thereabouts, being portion of property assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 77, and new Nos. 16.93 and 1639½, and new Survey No. 7229, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 3292, Street No. 16, and bounded on the east by a lane, on the west by Lot No. 3, on the south by the property of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Manockjee Seth, and on the north by the Mount Pleasant Road aforesaid, and were formerly in the occupation of Lieut-Col. D. A. Paruck, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

On the SAME DAY, at 5 p.m., on the premises.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, situate at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, containing by admeasurement 2,000 square yards or thereabouts, being a portion of Lot No. 2 heretofore described, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east, by the said Lot No. 2, on the west, by the property of D. E. Sassoon, on the north, by the Mount Pleasant Road, and on the south, by the property of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Manockjee Seth, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

LOT No. 4.—All that piece of land, containing by admeasurement 808 square yards or thereabouts together with the tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under No. 326, Ward No. 2403, situate at the south side of Grant Road, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east, by the public road leading from Grant Road to Khetwadi Back Road, on or towards the west, by the property of Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Khanawalla, on or towards the north by the Grant Road and on or towards the south by the property of Dorabjee Jivanjee, and the said premises were formerly in the occupation of Manockshaw Dabash, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Framjee and Dinshaw, solicitors, Oriental Buildings, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 26th June, 1899.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF EMPTY KEROSINE OIL BOXES.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 26th June 1899, at 2-30 p.m., at the Bellasis Bridge Municipal Pipe Depot, a lot of empty kerosine oil boxes with tins.

SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF COAL.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Visram Meghjee, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 26th June 1899, at 4 p. m., at the Bhavnagar Flour Mills Coal Godown, in Doorgadevi, Duccan Road, a large quantity of Coal.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 26th June, 1899

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,

BY

ODARMAL,

Price Re. 1. Postage half-anna

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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NOTICES.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Fort premises on WEDNESDAY, the 28th June, 1899, at 4-30 P.M.

The following is the business of the meeting:—

1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 31st March 1899 and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order,
WILLIAM CARTER,
General Manager.

Bombay, 17th May, 1899.

NOTICE.

TWO of the finest Peg Whiskies exported from Scotland, and recommended by the Leading Medical Men, are—

FERGUSON'S.

"SPECIAL CREAM" and "P & O" LIQUOR.

INDIAN AGENTS—B. SMYTH & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY beg to notify that I have CLOSED my PIANOFORTE BUSINESS at Medow Street, Bombay, and have ceased to IMPORT PIANOS, and that I have, from the 16th instant, REJOINED MARCKS and Co., Ltd., of Bombay and Poona, as Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer.

A. C. SCHNEIDER.

Bombay, 19th June, 1899.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the THIRD SESSIONS of 1899 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY of June 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions had, done, or committed by any of Her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 5th day of June 1899.

GEORGE ALFRED BARNETT,
Sheriff of Bombay.

WANTED.

WANTED.

FOR the Hyderabad Sind Municipality, ENGINEER and SECRETARY, on Rs. 350 per mensem, rising to Rs. 500 by annual increment of Rs. 50, proficiency in Civil Engineering necessary. None except those possessing superior qualifications need apply before 10th July 1899.

HIRANAND KHEMSING, B.A., LL.B.,
President, M. C., Hyderabad (Sind).

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE ON A 99 YEARS LEASE.

A PLOT of GOVERNMENT LAND bearing Survey No. 2, Survey Sheet E-8, in the PREEDY QUARTER of Karachi City, measuring about 17,838 square yards, with buildings and out houses thereon, now used as a Hotel. The plot is very favourably situated on the Bunder Road and tram-line, at a convenient distances both from the City and Sadar Bazaar. The land rent payable is 2 pies per square yard per annum.

2. Offers are invited which should be received by the Collector of Karachi on or before the 15th July 1899.

3. The Collector does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

J. SLADEN,
Acting Collector of Karachi.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE new English built half C. springs canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, suitable for a single or pair of horses.

One new English built C. under spring canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood and with patent foot brake.

One new English built stylish light VICTORIA, suitable for a single horse.

English built second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made TO ORDER.

Apply to
CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

Departments of Our Business.

I.—FINE ART WORKS: Engravings, Etchings, Photogravures, &c., of original Paintings of Celebrated Masters, both Ancient and Modern. Oil-paintings and Water-colour Drawings.

II.—PICTURE—FRAMING: Including Re-Silvering Old or Stained Mirrors, Regilding tarnished Gold Frames, Glass Decoration and Packing Work, undertaken to order.

III.—PHOTO-ENLARGEMENT: Engravings from Photos, Oil-paintings up to life size, Sketches in Water-colours of Private Bungalows, Villas, &c.

IV.—PAINTING and DECORATING Palaces, Public Buildings, Private Mansions, Banks, &c.

BUNGALOW
TO BE LET AT POONA.

A NICE BUNGALOW, for a Large Family with Stable and Out-Houses, with a Beautiful Garden around, situate at Connaught Road, Poona, well furnished.

Apply to
MUKHI CASSUMBHAI MOOSA,
Estate Manager to H. H. Sir Aga Khan,
Jail Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 25m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 0-38m., 1-21a. Low water, 6-23m., 7-34a. Pleaders' examination, Town Hall.

A RENT COLLECTOR ROBBED.—Ruderpersad Laloo, a Purdassi rent collector, employed in the service of one Krishnaji Bapooji, has reported to the police that during his absence from home, on Thursday afternoon, someone opened his cash box and abstracted therefrom currency notes, cash, and ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 230. The complainant has a boarder.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.—About 1 o'clock, on Saturday morning, a portion of the rear wall of a two-storeyed house, situated in 12th Lane, Kamatipura, gave way and fell into the back room. There were three persons asleep in that room at the time of the accident, but they all escaped with slight injuries. The house belongs to one Hoosein Meeya Goolam Hoosein. The heavy rain, combined with the decayed wood works of the structure, seemed to have brought about the collapse.

ALLEGED FRAUDS ON A MARWARI FIRM.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater committed Maneckial Ghelabhoy, Bapuji Dhunjibhoy Banaji, Jiwan Mahadoo, and Chhotalal Hurjiwan for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on the charges of aiding and abetting one Mohanlal, a moonim of the firm of Ramnarayan Baldevdas, in the commission of the offence of criminal breach of trust in respect of thirteen forged hundis for Rs. 63,000, forgery, and using as genuine forged documents.

CARRIAGE COLLISION.—About a quarter past seven on Friday evening, Mr. Hewson, of the Bombay Improvement Trust, was driving a dog-cart along the Queen's Road towards Church Gate Street, when he was run into by a cabriolet, which was being driven by a European at a very rapid pace. Mr. Hewson's horse took fright and bolted away and collided with a lamp-post, smashing it and the cart. The occupant of the cabriolet drove off. Mr. Hewson is unable to describe the cabriolet, its horse, or the occupant.

PRESENTATION.—Yesterday, a meeting was held by the leading members and residents of the Chakla Section, in the Nagdevi Street, to present an address to the Hindu volunteers of the Plague Committee of that section, when Mr. Lukhmsee Napoo, J.P., presided. The president opened the meeting, and presented the address to Sheth Ranchhoddas Vandravandas, Mr. Nanabhai Kashinath, and Gopalji Damji, in return of which they thanked the president and the members of the meeting. At the close there was a distribution of flowers.

THEFT OF LAW-BOOKS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Murray charged Haji Abdoola Haji Sumar, a dealer in old books, with the theft of books, of the value of Re. 1-8, belonging to the High Court. Mr. H. Y. Lester, custodian of the Court, deposed that, on Friday, at about 1 p.m., he received information from the havildar in the Prothonotary's office that one of the peons had caught the accused while removing some old copies of the Indian Law Reports that had been placed on the cupboard in the Deputy Registrar's tiffin room. On the matter being reported to the Prothonotary, he ordered the man to be handed over to the police. Witness had often seen the accused about the Court selling sundry things and also buying old records. The accused was convicted and sentenced to 21 days' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Constable Sullivan charged Sebastian Fernandes with criminal breach of trust, as a servant, in respect of Rs. 116, belonging to his master, Mr. J. H. C. DeSouza, a baker. The complainant stated that the accused was employed by him for the last four months as a clerk, and was entrusted with the duty of collecting out-standings, amounting to about Rs. 200. The accused collected Rs. 116, but instead of crediting the sum to his master misappropriated it. Subsequently he confessed to his master that he had embezzled the money. The accused having pleaded guilty to the charge, the Magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 120, in default three months' further imprisonment. The Magistrate ordered Rs. 100 to be awarded to the complainant in the event of the fine being paid.

FATALLY GORED BY A BUFFALO.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Ramsaroop Davidut, a Purdassi milkman, aged twenty-five years. The deceased resided at Gilder Street. On the afternoon of the 18th instant, Ramsaroop was feeding his buffalo, when the animal being teased by flies, gored the man on the right thigh. He sustained a large wound, from which he bled profusely. Deceased was taken to J. J. Hospital, where he was detained under treatment. He progressed favourably for three days. On the fourth day Ramsaroop had strong fever, which continued unabated and he became dilirious. He died on Friday afternoon. The medical evidence went to show that the death was due to blood poisoning following the wound on the thigh. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the medical evidence was recorded.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—More rain has fallen at Dhassa, Lathi, and other places since writing to you last. Enough rain has fallen at several points to enable farmers to take out their ploughs. At Bhavnagar 70 cents were registered on Wednesday last. The total rainfall is 4 inches 14 cents. The sky is overcast and assumes a threatening aspect. The temperature is 92°.—A fatal accident occurred to a woman in Kunbiwada here, on Tuesday last. She fell down a flight of stairs and died instantaneously.—Another accident occurred to a girl. It appears that she was walking along the road, when she was knocked down and run over by a ghari, with the result that her arm was dislocated in addition to injuries received on the back and foot.—Medical examination of trains has been discontinued from the 18th instant.—The local train running in connection with the Bombay mail will cease running from the 1st proximo when passengers booked from Bombay for Junagadh, Jetpur, Dhoraju, and other stations will have to stay at Dhola overnight as before.

WAS IT THE EFFECT OF DRINK?—W. Merchant, lately of the Bombay Police Force, but at present employed as a barman at the International Hotel, Fort, was, on Friday morning, found lying on the Custom House Road, in front of the hotel, with serious injuries on his person. He was removed to St. George's Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment. It appears from the statement made by the injured man at the hospital that he had been drinking over night and that he had been sleeping in the billiard room on the first floor of the building. He remembered getting off the couch on which he had been sleeping and walking down the passage on to the verandah of the building. He could not recollect what happened subsequently until he found himself in the hospital. However, from the nature of the injuries and the direction of fractures of the wrists, nose, and jaw-bone he appears to have taken a dive off the verandah on to the road, from where he was picked up by Private P. Powey of Her Majesty's Ship Magdala, and conveyed to the hospital.

A WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.—A correspondent writes to us:—The advocates of re-marriage will be delighted to hear that in spite of insurmountable difficulties placed in the paths of high-caste Hindus there are to be found gentlemen like Rao Saheb Panandhikar and Professors Karve and Bhate, of the Fergusson College. The first two gentlemen are well known for the practical steps taken by them, at not a little personal sacrifice, and now we have the pleasure to congratulate Professor Govind Chimnaji Bhate, of the Deccan Education Society and the Fergusson College, upon his marriage with Shrimati Manubai, the widowed niece of Professor Karve. Mr. Bhate is an M. A. and occupies the chair of Logic and Moral Philosophy at Fergusson College. It is reported that Shrimati Manubai, who is eighteen years of age, has received good education, and that many leading citizens, including a few ladies, took part in the wedding which took place at the house of the late Mr. V. A. Modak, C.I.E., on Tuesday before last.

EXCEPT that there have been more arrests, and that the local jails are uncomfortably, full there is happily nothing fresh to report from the lately disturbed area in Madras and Travancore.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE CHARGE OF SEDITION.

COMMITTAL OF THE ACCUSED.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday afternoon, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, continued his inquiry into the case in which Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government, charged Vinayak Narayan Bhatye, proprietor and publisher of the Marathi daily, called the "Gurakhi," with sedition. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, assisted by Sardar Khan Bahadur Mir Abdool Ali and Inspector Framji Bhiccaji, prosecuted; while Mr. Bland, Solicitor, and Mr. Sealy, pleader, defended the accused.

At the outset Mr. Nicholson said he proposed to add another article to the translations, which had already been before the court. The article appeared in "Gurakhi" of the 24th March last, and was entitled "A white man's gun and the death of a Native."

A NEW ARTICLE.

Mr. Nicholson read the translation of the article, which ran as follows:—"The frolics of the white boys of the West have hitherto caused and are now causing the death of some natives like that of fishes in a tank. Three days (some time) ago (a native) was mistaken for a bear and killed; the day before yeterday (another) was killed in consequence of a misdirected aim; yesterday another was killed because he did not pull the purdah (punkha) properly; and to-day (one more) was killed while going about (the country) for obtaining a charge of 'venue' Bravo! You wise soldiers! Government, therefore, ought to direct their attention to the fact that natives meet with death witout any cause at the hands of the white people. When a question of this kind is asked in Parliament the State Secretary says that from the reply received from the Commander-in-Chief of India it is clear that such cases occur very seldom indeed and that the existing law on the subject is sufficient. Blessed are the Commander-in-Chief and those who rely on his (statement.) A case in which a white man of this very type, named Mr. Ross, shot with his gun a native dead at Silchar, has quite recently come before the Silchar court. Let us see what takes place. The conjecture is that (the accused) will probably be let off with a fine only. When a white man kills a native he escapes with a fine, while if a man like Chapekar, moved by solicitude for (the welfare of) the world, kills a white man or two, he is hanged, and (the natives) have to receive unsolicited certificate from Government to the effect that there exist treasonable conspiracies among them and that the Brahmins have become confirmed malefactors. Is it to be inferred from his that the scale of justice is heavier or that of injustice? How (then) was the method of administering justice during the rule (misrule) of the Moghals, or that adopted a century (or) a century and a half ago by the Sidhi of Janjira who declared (their or his) will to be the law, worse than the sort of system of administering justice described above?"

IS THE ARTICLE ADMISSIBLE?

Mr. Bland submitted that the article read by Mr. Nicholson did not come within section 124A of the Indian Penal Code. There was nothing seditious about the article, and there was no order from the Government to sanction proceedings in respect of it.

Mr. Nicholson remarked that Mr. Bland talked of things of which he had no knowledge.

Mr. Bland objected to the fourth article being put in.

The Magistrate said that Mr. Bland might raise his objection when the article was tendered as evidence.

Mr. Bland then read the Government order sanctioning prosecution in respect of three articles only.

Mr. Nicholson observed that he had the sanction of the Government for the fourth article also, and it would be produced at the propor time.

Mr. Bland: Subsequent sanction would not cover these proceedings.

Mr. Nicholson said that at a subsequent stage he proposed to ask the court to charge the accused in respect of the fourth article also and commit the accused on four charges. At the High Court, the accused would be tried on three charges only.

Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig was then examined. He produced the "Gurakhi" of the 24th March last, which contained the article, entitled "A white man's gun and the death of a native." Witness had been ordered by Government to lay a complainant in respect of that article. There was a reference in the article to the word "Moghlai," which meant literally "rule of the Moguls," but in ordinary parlance it meant "misrule," or "maladministration." It was also stated in the same article that the Sidee of Janjira was a parrot king.

Raghunath Martand, a subscriber to the "Gurakhi," was next examined. He said he had received a copy of the "Gurakhi" of the 24th March last, which contained the article, entitled "A white man's gun and the death of a native." He had also received a copy of the Gurakhi of the 17th April, 1898, containing an article entitled "The state of the crops and (the condition of) the agriculturists in the Presidency." The article was as follows: ". . . So also the heavy assessment on the land has completely ruined the cultivators. But our Government, which styles itself merciful, has become so cruel that though a terrible famine had last year reduced the agriculturists to a very miserable plight, the Topda Government did not grant to any cultivator remission of even a single pie of the land-tax (due), but recovered (their) uncollected amounts (of revenue) by selling lands worth thousands of rupees by public auction. Alas! alas! How mean is it that the same Government that squanders thousands, nay even lakhs of rupees, without any reason, should manifest its hard-heartedness in the collection of (some) five or ten thousands (rupees) of land-assessment? During the last five (or) fifty years boundless wealth from India has been sent to England by sea, (and) thousands of white (European) officers have had their bowels filled to their heart's content. It is a matter for great regret that, notwithstanding this the vehement desire (the burning thirst) of the greedy Government should not (yet) be quenched? That is all true, but who listens to us? The Government is trying to draw as much money as possible by means of grapnels, while in other matters it has become heedless. However much one may cry, no redress can, indeed, be attained. Though we do not plainly say what should be gathered from this, (our) readers will by no means forget Moghlai (the oppressive or arbitrary rule of the Moguls)."

Mr. Nicholson asked leave to put in the article.

Mr. Bland contended that the article, which appeared on the 17th April 1898, had no bearing upon the present case. He remarked that by putting in the article the prosecution were importing prejudice in the case.

Mr. Nicholson submitted that under section 14 of the evidence Act this articles as well as others which he intended to put in were relevant as showing the intention with which the articles complained of were written. The articles, which he wanted to put in were written after the warning had been given to the accused by the Commissioner of Police.

Mr. Bland: You have not proved the warning.

Mr. Nicholson: Everything shall be done at the proper time.

The Magistrate disallowed the objection.

PREVIOUS ARTICLES.

Mr. Nicholson then put in several articles through the witness. The date of the papers containing the articles and the headings under which they appeared were as follow:—Article of the 15th May 1898, entitled "when is the dispute between the Government and the Indian subjects to terminate." Article of the 19th May, 1898, "To whom are the laws of Government beneficial?" Article of the 7th June, 1898, "the Honourable Mr. Tilak," and another article in the same issue, headed "Murder of a poor Hindu by a mean European." Article of the 16th June, 1898, "The European and the Brahmin community in India." Article of the 21st June, 1898, "Eighty lakhs of people died." Article of the 4th July, 1898, "Different kinds of debts." Article of the 11th August, 1898, "This is just the time for the manifestation of a feeling of sympathy" &c. Article of the 21st September, 1898, "Alarming condition to which the people of Dharwar &c." Article of the 27th September, 1898, "Whom has the plague benefitted?" Article of the 7th October, 1898, "An epidemic of suicide." Article of 10th February 1899, "The Ganeshkaind murders and the Government reward."

THE WARNING.

Sirdar Mir Abdul Ali Khan Bahadur, Head of Criminal Investigation Department, examined by Mr Nicholson, said he knew the accused. He was present in the office of Mr. Vincent, the late Commissioner of the Police, in the month of April, 1898, when Mr. Vincent gave a warning to the accused Bhatye. Mr. Vincent drew attention of the accused to an article in the "Gurakhi" of the 12th March, 1898, and told him that he was at liberty to criticise the policy of Government, but warned him not to make false statements against it. He also warned him to be careful in future. The accused expressed his regret and promised not to repeat the offence. The interview lasted five or ten minutes. The accused was brought there at the instance of witness, and he (witness) placed him before Mr. Vincent.

EVIDENCE OF LUXMON JOSHI.

Luxmon Narayan Joshi, the accused in the other case who has already been committed to the High Court for his trial, was then examined.

Mr. Nicholson: Were you in March last sub-editor of the "Gurakhi" paper?

Witness: I was not appointed sub-editor.

What was your exact position on the staff?—When I was engaged by the accused, I was told that I would have to do the work of a clerk, but in the book I am described as an editor. I was taken on in February last.

Did you know Bhatye before?—I knew him by name only.

What was Bhatye's duty in the press?—He was editor and manager.

Who usually supervised the matter that appeared in the newspaper?—Bhatye.

Mr. Nicholson: Did you write any articles that appeared in the "Gurakhi"? I put this question generally and not particularly in regard to the three articles.

The magistrate here warned witness that he was at liberty to object to any question that might be put to him.

Witness in replying to the question said he used to write articles on subjects and points suggested to him by Bhatye.

How old are you?—I am now in the 24th year.

How long is it since you left school?—About a year ago.

In what school were you?—I was a student of the Veterinary College, Parel, and of the Government High School, Poona.

Was Bhatye in Bombay during the month of February?—Yes, he was.

Did he look after his newspaper? Yes.

What pay did you get?—He had promised Rs. 30, but actually paid me Rs. 20 per mensem.

Was Bhatye absent from Bombay at any time in March?—He had been once to Nasik. At the time he was in Bombay he was conducting the newspaper.

When did he go to Nasik? On the evening of the 25th March.

In further examination witness said that the "Gurakhi" was published twice in a day,—morning and evening.

Do you know who wrote the article of the 26th March?—The manuscript of the article is in my handwriting.

What caused you to write that article?—Bhatye told me to write it.

Do you know whether Bhatye saw the article of the 26th March, 1899, before it was set up in type?—No, it was handed over by me to Bhatye.

When did you hand it over to him?—On the morning of the 25th March.

What was your practice with regard to the article that you wrote? Did you hand it over to Bhatye?—Yes.

Always?—Yes, always.

When you gave that to Bhatye you followed your ordinary custom?—Yes.

Did Bhatye ever give you instructions or orders regarding the handing over of the manuscripts before they were put in type?—Yes.

What were they?—You say you always gave him your manuscripts of the articles you wrote: Was it owing to instructions?—Yes, the accused had told me that after the article was written by me, I should give it to him, as he wanted to supervise and examine it.

What do you mean by his giving "subjects and points" to you of the Ex. P.? I mean the article entitled "Raja and Rajya"?—He gave me these two words and their etymological meanings.

Did he say anything? He gave me instructions as to how the subject was to be treated.

The Magistrate: Verbally or written?

Witness: He gave them verbally, but I put them down in writing on a piece of paper.

Mr. Nicholson: Have you got that piece of paper?

Witness: I had no business to keep it.

Did you follow out your instructions? Yes. I wrote out the article and gave it to him.

Did he give it back to you before it went to the press? No.

Do you know who wrote the articles of the 30th and 31st March, 1899? You may answer the question if you like, do not say any thing if you don't like. Yes, I know.

Who wrote them? I wrote them under instructions from Bhatye.

When did you receive these instructions? On the 24th March.

Tell me, was Bhatye's absence at that time the first from Bombay since you were taken on the staff? Yes.

Who was left in charge of the conduct of the paper during Bhatye's absence?—I don't know.

To you?—No, Sir.

What sort of instructions did Bhatye give you to write the two articles?—He gave me the subject and the points, and explained to me the points.

Did he say when these articles were to appear?—Yes. Bhatye was to be absent from Bombay for about five or six days. He was to go to Nasik and gave me the subject on which I could write a series of articles for five or six days. See the Ex. W., article dated the 24th March, 1899, "A white man's gun and the death of a native. Do you know who wrote it?—I don't know who wrote it.

Was it written by you?—I don't know who wrote it.

Mr. Nicholson asked the court to commit the accused for trial on this evidence.

Questioned by the court, the accused said he reserved his defence till his trial at the High Court, and would give names of his witnesses to the Clerk of the Crown.

The Magistrate committed the accused to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court on charges of publishing seditious articles on the 24th, 25th, 30th and 31st March last, and of aiding and abetting Luxmon Narayan Joshi in the writing of the articles of the 25th, 30th and 31st March.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

ACQUITTED OF A CHARGE OF MURDER.

IMPERATRIX vs. BHAWAN HARIBHAI and CHATUR JUGA.

THE two accused were charged with murder before Mr. T. D. Fry, Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad, in May last. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty, and the Sessions Judge, disagreeing with the verdict, made this reference to the High Court. Mr. R. V. Desai appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused were charged with the murder of one Kishor. On the 17th January last, Keshor went in an ekka to the village of Vanchial, ostensibly to pay the Government assessment and to collect certain outstanding debts. He did not return, and on the next day, his wife Ganga sent his cousin Magan to make inquiries about him. Magan returned, and at the request of Ganga made a report to the police. He and Ganga then accompanied the police to Vanchial. They stayed the night in a house which Kishor used to occupy, and in the morning the accused came there accompanied by some policemen and the members of a panch. The accused made a statement, and all then proceeded to the house of the accused Bhawan, who produced the axe-head and the bundle of rupees before the court. The house of Chatur was then searched, but nothing was found there. The accused then pointed a place, and the accused Chatur took the panch to his field, and there dug up the billhook produced before the court. It had been buried in the field. The accused then pointed out a well in the limits of the Gaekwari territory. The well was searched, and the body of Kishor was found in it, wrapped up in a gunny bag. The corpse and the clothes on it were at once identified. The accused were sent before a magistrate, to whom they made full and detailed confessions, which they retracted in the Sessions Court. In his confession the accused Bhawan stated that the deceased Kishor had been on terms of improper intimacy with his wife, and that he had, therefore decided to kill him; that when Kishor had come to Vanchial, they had drunk together at Kishor's house, where they were joined by the accused Chatur; that when Kishor set out for Borsad in an ekka, they followed him. Bhawan taking an axe, and Chatur a billhook, that the ekka was stopped and Kishor dragged out; that Bhawan inflicted three wounds with the axe, and Chatur struck one blow with the billhook. The corpse was put in a gunny bag, which Bhawan, brought from his house, and then placed in the ekka and driven to the well, into which it was thrown. Bhawan returned home with the axe, and the bundle of rupees which he had found in the ekka. He burnt the handle of the axe and placed the iron head and the rupees in a jar in a house, whence he produced them to the police two days later. The jury unanimously found both accused not guilty. Mr. Fry was unable to accept the verdict and made the reference to the High Court, remarking that he saw no reason whatever to suppose that the confessions were not voluntarily made; and that they were corroborated by the fact that the accused pointed out the body of the murdered man which had been thrown into a well. Mr. Fry said he had no doubt whatever as to the guilt of the accused.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's judgment, said:—The jury have disbelieved the confessions of the accused which they made to the third-class magistrate the day after their arrest, but which they retracted before the committing magistrate and before the Sessions Court. There is no corroboration of any of the statements contained in the confessions though corroboration on several points was possible if they were true, while there is direct contradiction of the statement that they had all been drinking in Kishor's house. The informants of the mukhi are not called as witnesses, nor is Bakar Kasam. It is curious that the driver of the ekka should not have been found if there was one, as the report of the Petlad foujdar goes to show. On the whole, we do not think that the charge is proved and we acquit the accused of the murder charged and direct that they be set at liberty.

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THE DEATH IN A MANHOLE.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the Coroner, resumed the inquiry on Saturday afternoon, at the Esplanade Police Court, regarding the circumstances touching the death of Hurree Mahadoo, a labourer, aged twenty-five years. The deceased had been for the last two months employed on the Municipal drainage works at Baboola Tank Road. On Wednesday morning Hurree went down a manhole near the entrance to the St. John's House at Baboola Tank Road, to remove some obstruction. But before he could do anything, he was seen falling sideways in the manhole and when hauled up he was found to be dead.

Inspector Power attended the inquiry and watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. Mr. Hugh Sealy, pleader, appeared for Tyebali Adamji, under whose supervision the works had been going on.

Kondia Gaiboo, a Municipal labourer, in course of evidence stated that deceased volunteered to go down the manhole although he was advised not to do so Witness and another labourer named Nana Bairoo watched him going down the manhole and called out to him three times as to how he was getting on with the work. Suddenly the deceased became insensible and fell down. Witness went down to his assistance, but feeling overpowered he came out, without the deceased. Two hours after deceased was hauled up dead.

The Rev. James Henry Lord deposed that he was a clerk in Holy Orders and in charge of St. John's mission and resided at St. John's House, Baboola Tank Road. About half past 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning last witness was informed by his servant that a man was dying. Witness went with the servant to the road and met Inspector Williamson who asked witness if the latter could say what to do to get bad air out of a drain. Witness accompanied Mr. Williamson to the mouth of the manhole just outside the compound gate of the house. Witness looked down and saw water at the bottom; but he could see nothing else. He suggested letting down a lighted bundle of tarred hay steeped in kerosine oil and a bundle was let down with a chain. The flame went out when the bundle was about half way down. They repeated the experiment once or twice and each time the result was the same. About an hour after they let down a lighted candle in an ordinary pail with a cord. The candle went out when it had gone about half way down. The experiment was repeated with the same result. At Mr. Fearn's suggestion they let down the lighted candle without the pail and it went out in the same way as before, but not so suddenly. They then tried a lamp with a candle instead of the oil burner and the result was the same. When witness looked down the manhole there was no sign of the deceased. He noticed what appeared to him to be bubbles of air on the surface of the water.

Edward Watkins Fearn, Chief Inspector of the Special Drainage Department of the Bombay Municipality, deposed that on Wednesday last about 11-40 a.m., one of his lascars came and informed him that a man had fallen into a manhole on Baboola Tank Road and that he was dead. Witness reported the matter to Mr. Smith, the Special Drainage Engineer. Witness then went to the Baboola Tank Road and the Rev Mr. Lord, who was there, told him what had happened. Witness then called for a volunteer to go down the manhole and one Bala Govind volunteered. Witness had a rope tied under Balla's armpit and gave him another rope with instructions how to fix it round the deceased's body. Bala went down and witness saw him fix the rope to something which was under the water and he came up and then the deceased was hauled up. Deceased was dead. After the deceased had been taken out, witness experimented with a candle and a pail, a candle fixed to a piece of wire and a candle in a hurricane lantern, as Mr. Lord had stated in his evidence. The drainage works on the Baboola Tand Road were under construction and the water in the manhole in question was storm-water. On Wednesday morning the storm-water had accumulated in the trench at Graham's naka owing to the stoppage in a manhole nearly opposite the Baboola Tank Fire Brigade Station. That manhole was opened at about 9 o'clock that morning and the plug was removed and the water was flowing away all right again and there was no necessity to open the manhole in which the deceased died. Tyebali Adamji was in charge of the examination work, which was going on in the trench which was filled with water. It was the custom to open manholes in drainage works under construction for about half an hour before a man was allowed to go down the manhole. The witness had not enquired whether this particular manhole was opened for half-an-hour before the first man went down in it on Wednesday morning. This was the deepest manhole on the Mazagon gravitation swerage works. It was twenty-four feet deep. From the experiments which the witness had made in the manhole, he thought, there was on Wednesday morning carbonic acid gas and that a man ought not to have been sent down in it in the way, Nana Bairao was sent down. Witness would not have allowed any man to go down in that way. The Baboola Tank Road portion of the Mazagon sewerage works was still in the hands of the contractors and had not been taken over by the Municipality. Before the contractors could send a man down a manhole they must have a surveyor with them. The surveyor was not with them on the day in question. The contractors sent Nana Bairoo down the manhole without the knowledge of the witness and contrary to custom. Witness' surveyor was responsible for the manhole being opened for half-an-hour before a man was sent down. When a manhole was to be opened an appointment was made for the surveyor to attend.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sealy, witness said he did not think there was carbonic acid gas in the manhole before he made the experiments, So far as he knew, therefore the air in the manhole was not dangerous. There was nothing to make him suppose that the air was dangerous. He did not think there was any carbonic acid in the manhole on the previous day, and there was nothing to lead him to suppose there was. Witness would not have considered it likely to result in death, but merely risky had a man been sent down without waiting for half an hour after the cover had been removed. Men were not allowed to go down manholes in drains under construction without the Municipal Surveyor being present. Witness was not prepared to swear that the contractors, men had not gone down without the Municipal Surveyor being there. There were no written rules about this and witness did not remember whether there was any circular about it. It was the usual routine. There was nothing wrong in opening the manholes. The contractors had been working on the works for about three and a-half or four years and Tyebali had been working under them on the construction works for about a year. A man like Tyeball was not expected to know that it was dangerous to send a man into a manhole. Carbonic acid gas would accumulate in the excavation and be conveyed through the pipe in the manholes. Witness admitted that it did not occur to him on Wednesday that carbonic acid gas could so have got into the manhole. The plug near the fire brigade station had been removed at 9 o'clock that morning. A man seeing the water still on the surface in the manhole would not necessarily know that the plug had been removed and that there was no necessity for a man to go down the manhole.

To the Court: Although the plug was removed at 9 o'clock it would not have been safe to send a man down the manhole before 3 o'clock that afternoon when the water had flowed away.

Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, deposed that on the 22nd instant at 10 a.m. the body of the deceased was pointed out to him by Inspector Power at the Morgue. He made an autopsy of the body, which bore no external marks of violence. The head and neck were highly congested, as also were the lungs. From the *postmortem* appearances he was of opinion that the deceased was rendered insensible by the inhalation of carbonic acid gas and that he fell into the water, and that the immediate cause of death was asphyxia from drowning.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the medical evidence.

A PICTURE OF WAR.

WINS THE SALON MEDAILLE L'HONNEUR.

A PARIS correspondent writes:—M. Tattegrain has won by a large majority the Medal of Honour of the Salon for his painting of the fall of St. Quentin. There were three ballots, in all of which he headed the poll. 412 artists voted. M. Tattegrain at the final ballot had 210 votes, while 93 were given to M. Humbert, and 40 to M. Ferrier. The prize painting was inspired by a letter of a Spanish officer, now in the records of the Simancas. He says:

"After two days of murder, pillage, and conflagration, the surviving inhabitants were, by order of King Philip, taken from the ruins. The Germans, the English, and even the Spaniards, perpetrated the greatest cruelties on the women and children. All the men were killed. His Majesty made strenuous efforts to save the women, and ordered them to be received in those churches that had escaped destruction. But before the soldiers took them there, they stripped them to make sure they had no money hidden on them, and when they had good gowns or skirts, they took them. On the 29th, towards two o'clock, orders were given to send all the women into France. It was truly heartrending to see those 3,500 women huddled together, without house or home, father, husband, brother, or son, and lamenting in tears and uttering cries of distress. The unfortunate beings often came, in going along the streets, upon the pierced bodies of the men of their families. It seemed to me that I was the spectator of another destruction of Jeruslem."

M. Tattegrain gives the exodus of the women English, German, and Spanish soldiers are escorting them. The English certainly are not flattered, and regard the women's clothes as legitimate prizes of war. The painting is more powerful than pleasing. It is quite a thing to give in "War against War," though M. Tattegrain meant it to exalt the military spirit.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Espl'ade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered........	18	66	18	79	23	49	20	37
Saturday, June 24th.......	0	24	0	38	0	70	0	19
Sunday, June 25th..........	0	25	0	10	0	10	0	13
Total......	19	15	19	27	24	29	21	39
Total fall to June 25th, 1898	19	62	22	29	23	15	20	02
Total fall to June 25th, 1897	12	19	10	88	12	69	13	49

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.: at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba, from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MATHERAN.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	29	93
23rd June, 1899	3	35
Total........................	33	23

B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.
(INCLUDING J.-R. RLY).

Return of Rainfall as registered at 6 A.M. on 24th June, 1899.

	Bhavnagar Para.		Dhola.		Jetalsar.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previous Total	3	60	4	33	2	68
Rainfall on 23rd June......	1	15	0	0	0	4
Total up to date ...	4	75	4	33	2	72

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 24TH OF JUNE, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore......	29·361	S	1	97·6	85·0	61	...	1·37	+0·18
Sirsa........	29·409	N	7	101·8	82·1	76	0·9	0·63	...
Delhi	29·447	W	5	95·7	86·0	68	..	1·56	−0·54
Agra.........	29·450	SW	5	94·0	79·4	83	0·17	1·98	+0·35
Cawnpore ...	29·4 5	WNW	[illegible]	95·5	80·1	8[illegible]	0·61	3·39	...
Allahabad ...	29·450	SSE	5	92·6	77·3	96	0·57	3·08	−0·37
Jhansi	29·4[illegible]	WSW	3	85·[illegible]	79·2	83	0·02	3·69	+0·87
Jacobabad ...	29·314	SE	4	110·3	88·0	65	...	0·00	−0·02
Karachi	29·477	WSW	16	95·4	88·8	78	...	0·00	−0·28
Jeypore	29·495	SW	4	89·1	76·[illegible]	84	...	2·01	+0·58
Ajmere	29·507	W	8	87·4	71·6	91	1·18	3·02	+1·69
Deesa	29·542	SW	17	92·1	79·5	81	0·01	1·01	+0·09
Ahmedabad.	29·576	SSW	3	89·7	79·1	87	0·53	3·03	...
Bhuj...........	29·531	WSW	19	91·3	80·9	68	...	0·64	−0·79
Jamnagar ..	29·514	SSW	14	88·5	78·7	85	1·10	1·21	...
Rajkot.........	29·5[illegible]3	SW	12	88·9	76·6	89	0·13	6·19	+2·88
Bhavnagar Para.........	29·566	SW	11	88·3	77·8	79	1·12	4·47	..
Veraval	29·578	SW	18	85·6	8[illegible]	85	..	3·82	...
Neemuch ..	29·605	W	12	84·0	75·0	8[illegible]	0·75	8·03	+5·59
Indore	29·597	W	8	81·2	73·6	89	0·15	6·53	+1·50
Saugor........	29·544	W	10	86·8	75·1	8[illegible]	0·01	3·83	−0·70
Jubbulpore....	29·536	WSW	4	93·0	75·1	7[illegible]	...	1·79	−0·73
Hoshangabad.........	29·[illegible]71	SW	1	89·7	77·2	82	..	4·96	−0·57
Khandwa ..	29·613	W	11	[illegible]3·7	75·6	7[illegible]	0·06	2·46	−1·90
Raipur........	29·[illegible]58	SW	7	9[illegible]·8	78·6	76	0·01	3·55	−2·33
Nagpur	29·591	WSW	[illegible]	94·2	78·1	75	0·29	2·38	−3·82
Amraoti	29·613	W	16	95·2	76·8	72	...	3·75	−[illegible]·84
Akola	29·627	W	12	91·[illegible]	75·[illegible]	69	0·14	3·63	−0·17
Surat	29·593	SW	8	86·6	76·0	89	0·35	15·56	+8·77
Malegaon ..	29·619	WSW	13	9[illegible]·4	75·1	70	...	3·05	−0·62
Bombay ...	29·665	W	15	86·6	76·0	90	0·93	19·63	+5·44
Poona	29·693	W	16	86·5	71·9	86	0·02	4·10	+0·22
Ahmednagar	29·660	W	16	90·4	72·4	75	...	4·73	...
Aurangabad	..	SW	19	90·3	71·7	74	..	4·52	...
Sholapur......	29·685	SW	16	89·2	[illegible]1·5	65	0·17	1·12	−3·11
Ratnagiri ..	29·709	WSW	[illegible]	85·4	76·5	83	0·[illegible]6	27·57	+2·89
Belgaum.....	29·716	SW	25	74·3	[illegible]6·5	92	0·27	9·17	+3·47
Goa	29·748	NW	11	86·6	76·4	83	1·19	26·19	..
Karwar	29·[illegible]42	WSW	6	83·7	74·5	75	1·87	26·81	−2·63
Mangalore..	29·798	Calm	3	8[illegible]	73·9	84	0·81	26·42	−0·04
Calicut......	29·816	E	5	86·7	72·0	92	2·88	35·91	+8·06
Cochin.......	29·827	SSW	0	88·0	75·2	85	0·26	23·41	+0·66
Bangalore ...	29·791	WSW	14	88·5	67·8	76	...	0·75	−2·13
Secunderabad......	29·686	W	8	95·7	69·5	77	0·69	2·31	−1·41
Masulipatam	29·651	Calm	10	9[illegible]·0	76·1	9[illegible]	0·38	1·34	−3·12
Bellary	29·715	WSW	12	95·[illegible]	75·7	47	..	1·79	+0·35
Cuddapah ..	29·717	SW	[illegible]	103·2	81·4	[illegible]6	...	0·18	−3·06
Madras	29·719	SSW	9	101·[illegible]	81·5	55	...	0·11	−1·61
Coimbatore .	29·784	SW	5	90·9	71·1	62	...	0·5[illegible]	−0·69
Trichinopoly	29·718	WNW	S	100·1	78·3	57	...	0·16	−1·01
Negapatam .	29·749	S	8	102·0	77·9	7[illegible]	...	0·27	−1·05
Colombo......	29·833	SW	8	88·6	78·0	8[illegible]	...	7·56	+1·09
Aden	29·685	S	8	92·3	84·3	53	...	0·00	..

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L. Light, M. Moderate, F. Fresh, S. Strong, H. Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H., 0·22 (20·79); G. T. H., 0·38 (20·22); St. G. H., 0·57 (20·39); C. P., 0·93 (19·69).

SUMMARY.

PRESSURE has decreased briskly to rapidly in Sind, the Punjab and North-West Provinces and at Raipur, and has been steady or has changed only by small amounts elsewhere. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep.

Winds remain much the same as yesterday, and the force has been strong to light. This morning the wind velocity was 24 miles an hour at Secunderabad, 22 at Bombay and Belgaum, 20 at Deesa, 18 at Neemuch and Khandwa, and 16 at Karachi, Rajkot, Bhavnagar-Para and Sholapur.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is still below the mean of the season in many places, but shows a general tendency to rise. The highest temperature in the shade was 110° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Belgaum.

Humidity changes show local rises and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (2·88"), over an inch at Karwar (1·87"), Goa (1·19"), Ajmere (1·18"), Bhavnagar-Para (1·12") and Jamnagar (1·10"), light to moderate showers at Sirsa, Agra, Allahabad, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Neemuch, Indore, Nagpur, Akola, Surat, Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Mangalore, Cochin and Secunderabad, and a few drops at Colombo, Poona, Raipur, Khandwa, Saugor, Jhansi and Cawnpore.

The monsoon on the West Coast between Cochin and Bombay is fairly normal, and conditions are very favourable for rain there, and also in Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India, Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces and Punjab, and at the inland station in the Bombay Presidency. Fresh to strong winds are likely to blow over nearly the whole country.

The Mail Steamer Clyde left Aden on the 18th and reports having experienced up to Longitude 50° E., light winds from north-east and west-south-west; thence to arrival in Port yesterday afternoon, fresh to strong monsoon, considerable sea and swell, an overcast sky, and light passing showers from Longitude 64° E.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

SATURDAY:—Pressure has fallen over the whole country. The fall has been most rapid in Upper India, where it has averaged one eighth of an inch. Gradients are much steeper to-day over Sind and north of Bombay and winds have strengthened considerably. Winds are more westerly on north Bombay coast than usual over the peninsula, and are irregular in Bengal and North-Western Provinces. Rain has fallen generally over Bengal, the west coast, Gujarat and Rajputana, and showers have been received in the North Western Provinces the Punjab, Deccan, North Madras coast and Burma. The temperature has risen briskly to rapidly in the Punjab the Central Districts, Mysore, Madras and Deccan and fallen rapidly in Bihar. Temperature is lower than usual in north-eastern India and Central Districts. Rainfall will probably continue in sub-montane districts of Upper India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 23rd June.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ....inches	29·681
Temperature of the Air ....degrees	83·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer..	79·4
Dew Point...	78·0
Relative humidity of Air	·837
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) ...	6·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees	86·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·9
General Directions of wind*	WSW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles	328
Fall of Rain	0·19
Total fall during month...	18·91
" " year...	20·56
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th.............	0·80

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THE PREMISES lately occupied by the Mercantile Bank of India, Limited, at 15, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, are now

FOR SALE or TO BE LET.

For particulars apply to the MANAGER.

PIANOFORTES
FOR
POONA SEASON 1899.

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FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

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AND SOEHNES PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers.—In India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price, 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 24.

CONSOLS recovered 1-8 per cent. yesterday in London, to 107 15-16. For French Rentes 101 *ex* was quoted; and Paris Exchange on London was 1-2 centime higher, at 25·20 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 114; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £66 7-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d. Bar Silver declined 1-16d. to 27 13-16d. per oz.; while in New York the metal was unchanged in value at 60 7-8 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being 1-4 cent. higher, at 4·88 dollars. The shipments of specie comprised £130,000 in silver and £20,000 in gold to Bombay.

To-day, Consols dropped 1-8 per cent., and were again quoted at 107 13-16. Indian Sterling Loan and Rupee Securities continued at 114 and £66 7-16, respectively. French Rentes were quoted at 101; and Paris Exchange on London declined 1-2 centime, to 25·20 fcs. Bar Silver was unchanged at 27 13-16d. per oz.; and remained in New York at 60 7-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London at 4·88 dollars. Some £50,000 in gold was paid into the Bank of England to-day.

Linseed was quoted at 38 3-4s. per 416lbs. to-day, June-July shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market easier. No 1 Club Wheat was quoted to-day at 29 1-2s. per 492lbs., June-July shipment, to Hull; White Delhi, at 29s., same shipment, to the same port.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady yesterday, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales; Imports, *nil*. Prices were stationary all round. The Manchester Market was quiet.

Prices continued without change to-day in Liverpool. The day's Sales were 8,000 bales, and the Imports, 4,000 bales. The Market closed quiet, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The Manchester Market closed steady. The total Sales in Liverpool during the week ending yesterday were 69,000 bales, being 16,000 bales less than in the week preceding; and the amount forwarded to consumers was 4,000 bales less, at 67,000 bales. The week's Imports were 6,000 bales. The total stock decreased by 71,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,288,000 bales.

Ready Mid-Uplands cotton was unchanged in New York at 6 1-8 cents per lb.; September Futures were 4 points lower at 5·64 cents, and December, 2 points, at 5·76 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 7,000 bales.

To-day Ready Mid.-Uplands declined 1-16 cent., to 6 1-16 cents per lb.; September Futures 9 points, to 5·55 cents, and December 7 points, to 5·69 cents. The Receipts at the Ports were 3,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight yesterday was 10,870,000 bales, compared with 10,830,000 bales at the end of the previous week.

Locally the Cotton Market has to-day been quiet in tone. Exporters bought 1,500 bales Dhulia at Rs 127 1-2 per candy, 200 Julgaum at Rs. 131 1-2, 200 Dhulia at Rs. 126, 200 Rampore at Rs. 135, 1,200 Dhamangaum at Rs. 134, 1,000 Karanja at Rs. 135, 1,200 Mulkapore at Rs. 134, 300 Burhanpore at Rs. 135; and the Mills purchased 200 bales Dhulia at Rs. 127 1-2, 100 Julgaum at Rs. 127, 300 Bengal at Rs. 133, 300 Dhamangaum at Rs. 132 1-2, 500 Chalisgaum at Rs. 128, 300 Parola at Rs. 126. Forward prices were lower at Rs. 160 per candy for "Good" Broach, March delivery; Rs. 129 for "Fully Good" Bengal, for January; and Rs. 137 for "Good" Bhownugger, for May.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Prices are 1 an. per cwt. lower for the former, but are unchanged for the latter, except for Linseed, which is 1-2 an. lower.

The receipts of produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,032	bales.
Wheat	30,037	cwts.
Linseed	4,182	"
Rapeseed	8,053	"
Poppyseed	3,065	"
Castorseed	848	"
Rice	37,479	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, and there was no business of importance reported.

EXCHANGE opened steady this morning at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was little done either way, and rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4d.	per Rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs	1·69 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates have been steady to-day 100 3-4 for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, 100 13-16 for Account, and 94, nominal for Threes.

SHARES have been neglected to-day, and the only change reported in prices is an advance of Rs. 2 1-2 in Mofussil Press.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Rhodesia, 2,299 tons, Captain M. Bate, cleared on Saturday last, for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Nankin, 2,557 tons, Captain F. C. A. Lyon, R N R, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Kobe (25th May,) via Moji, with a general cargo and coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain, J. W. Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Kurrachee, 22nd June, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Major Guilding, Mr Menezes, Privates Batting and Brabley, and 37 deck.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
24	Dwarka s	Livingstone	Karachi, June 22.
	Nankin s	Lyon	Kobe, May 25.
	Kohelhilia s	Trowsdale	Cardiff, May 25.
	Terrier s	Ramjiara	Bangkok, May 10.
25	Feronia s	Bainbridge	Colombo, June 20.
	Rothenfels s	Ziegenmeyer.	Antwerp, May 24.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
24	Nurani s	Sandilands	Calcutta.
	Kt Bachelor s	Froggatt	Hamburg.
	Rajpootana s	Scott	Calcutta.
	Moravia s	Calabrese	Kobe.
	Sutlej s	Weston	Aden.
	Rhodesia s	Bate	Antwerp.

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Obra, for Calcutta, etc.
" Canara, for Persian Gulf.
" Clyde, for Aden.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 24.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Macleod s—50 cases whisky, Eduljee and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—10 cases soap, W and A Graham and Co; 50 cases stationery, Akbarally Essoofally; 100 cases chemicals, Carrimbhoy Julalbhoy and Co; 52 cases stationery, etc., S. Fazal; 25 boxes stationery, Fidaally Hoosenally; 75 cases stationery, Abdool Hoosein Esmalljee; 100 cases stationery, E Dawoodbhoy.

City of Venice s—21 cases soap, Essoofally Russooljee.

FROM LONDON.

Dictator s—7 cases medicine, Dayal Damoder and Co.

Caledonia s—3 cases cheese, 6 cases ham, 1 case bacon and 4 cases provision, W P Green and Co; 35 cases biscuit, B M Eranee; 27 bales papers, Jaitha Induljee; 24 bales paper, M Cummoodin Ramjanally; 37 cases stationery, Hussonally Abdoolally; 6 cases biscuits, 9 cases ham and 2 cases bacon and cheese, Hirjeebhoy Maneckjee; 6 drum varnish John Fleming and Co; 4 cases perfumed spirit, H Haroon and Co; 40 cases provision, Kavasjee Rattonjee and Sons; 27 bales printing paper and 3 cases writing paper, John Dickinson and Co; 17 cases medicine, Eduljee Brothers; 14 packages varnish, F F Bungalee; 10 cases provision and 2 cases soap, P S Pochajee; 63 cases portwine, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 4 cases cheese and 7 casks vinegar, Essoofally Russooljee; 4 cases cheese, 6 cases bacon and 6 cases ham, Eduljee Bezonjee; 3 cases chemicals, Babajee Sakharam and Co; 50 casks ale, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 12 cases stationery, Thacker and Co.

Carthage s—7 cases bacon, W B Green and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Caledonia s—14 cases provision, Essoofally Russooljee; 45 cases wine, Eduljee Bezonjee, 141 cases claret, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 51 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Caledonia s—30 cases champagne, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 200 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee;

FROM TRIESTE.

Istria s—3 cases glassware, Akberally Essoofally; 6 cases glassware, H. Roubsek and Co; 2 cases glassware, Robin Somjee; 2 cases glass bangles, F L Papa and Co;

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Grant s—2000 cwt wheat Sunday and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Shanghai s—35 bales gunny cut pieces Moosaji Jumaji: 9 cwt condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons 246 cwt assafoetida Haji Manoo and Gaffar and Co 1 1-4 cwt fishmaws, A. Sidick. 30 cwt buffalo horns, Sully Mohomed Lochadina

Caledonia s—11 bales skins W and A Graham and Co; 3 bales woollen carpets Graham and Co; 43 bales hemp, John L. Kersten and Co,

FOR HULL.

Alecto s—1000 cwt wheat Migjie Valubdas,

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mobile s—1 bale woollen carpets, B Nazir and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rt. Errant s—1000 cwt poppy seed, R. Blaschek and Co; 800 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers.

Rhodesia s—304 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

Shanghai s—1,200 cwt rapeseed, 4,000 cwt wheat, Volkart Brothers.

Mobile s—4,000 cwt wheat, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—25 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Baltazan s—1,140 cwt seed, 9,695 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

BOMAN-BEHRAM—June 25, at her residence, opposite Marine Lines Station, Maneckbai Bomanji Boman-Behram. Deeply regretted. Funeral this (Monday) morning, at 8 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

BUCKLEY—ROBERTSON—June 22, at Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore, by the Rev W G Barry, assisted by the Rev E Bull, Llewellyn Eddison Buckley, of the Indian Civil Service youngest son of the late John Arthur Buckley, of Hampton Wick, Middlesex, to Inez Elphinstone, only daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Donald Robertson, Resident in Mysore.

LAWSON—FORSTER—June 20, at St John's Church, Calcutta, Richard William Lawson, of Middleton, near Manchester, England, to Beatrice Marie, fourth daughter of William Foster, Esq, Manager, Khoolbeah Collieries Giridih, Bengal.

DEATHS.

D'COSTA—June 12, at 11, Convent Road, Entally, Mrs M P D'Costa, widow of the late Chas D'Costa, of malarial fever and exhaustion.

GREEN—June 18, at Nagpur, Central Provinces, the beloved wife of T G Green, after a protracted and painful illness, aged 29 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JUNE 26, 1899.

THE telegram from our Simla correspondent, stating that there can be no question of a declaration of war against the South African Republic until President Kruger has taken the vote of the burghers on the proposed reforms, seems to indicate an awakening to certain embarrassing considerations. Before declaring war it is generally considered a necessary preliminary to have at least a plausible *casus belli*. The situation in the Transvaal is precisely the same now as it was twelve months ago, or at any time since the Jameson Raid surprised all except those who were cognizant of what was going on behind the scenes. The dynamite monopoly has been in existence for years. Mr. Chamberlain admits that the Transvaal has a right to establish a monopoly, there being nothing in the London Convention to prohibit it. But then, he argues, it should be *bona-fide*, and for the general advantage of the State. The answer is that the dynamite monopoly is to the general advantage of the State, inasmuch as it provides for the establishment of the manufacture of that explosive locally, and that in any case the State is in the best position to decide what is for its own advantage. There is nothing in the Convention prescribing that foreigners shall be given the franchise. All that is stipulated is that British subjects shall have the same facilities of trade as those enjoyed by the burghers. It is made a ground of complaint that British Indian subjects are required to reside in certain specified localities. But Natal and Cape Colony have been allowed by the Colonial Office to impose much more serious disabilities on British Indian traders. Mr. Chamberlain had only to advise her Majesty to veto the legislation in question to deliver her Indian subjects from a position "which is unprecedented and intolerable." Had he done so he would have been in a better position to recommend President Kruger to place all British subjects on a footing of equality with the citizens of the Republic. But he did not take that simple and straightforward and perfectly constitutional course. The petitions and remonstrances addressed by British Indians in Natal and at the Cape to the Colonial Office were put aside with evasive answers. Are we to assume that the Imperial authorities are indifferent to the very real grievances of the Indians at the Cape and in Natal and are unable to afford them redress? If that be the real state of the case, it is pure hypocrisy to pretend to take up the far less serious grievances of the inconsiderable Indian community in the Transvaal. Is Mr. Chamberlain ready to prove his sincerity by inviting the neighbouring Colonies to make a "speedy and substantial change in the position" of the thrifty and orderly Indian settlers dwelling in their midst? Will he by inaction encourage "doubts which may chill their loyalty and direct their minds towards ideals full of peril to our Empire?"

In London, as in Simla, it is understood that India will be called upon in the event of war breaking out to contribute a contingent of ten or fifteen thousand native troops for active service in South Africa in vindication of the claims of the Uitlanders to the franchise and cheap dynamite. If India had the franchise and the constitutional rights of a self-governing colony she would certainly object to send her best troops to fight for the sentimental griefs of a few thousand grievance-mongers who have full liberty to trade, to promote companies, to own mines, and carry on any business they choose, while their own countrymen are heavily penalised if they attempt to do any one of these things in British territory, where no measure can become law without the express approval and sanction of the Colonial Secretary. India would not object to her troops being sent to South Africa in sufficient strength to enforce the reasonable demand of Indian traders for "equality of treatment and a free field for their enterprise." Mr. Chamberlain, when replying on the 23rd inst. to a question put by Sir William Wedderburn, demurely stated that the Government had used every friendly means with the Transvaal to secure equitable treatment for the Indian residents, "but this was one of the matters on which her Majesty's Government and that of the Transvaal were not in accord." The same cannot be said of the two neighbouring Colonial Governments; her Majesty's Secretary of State and the Colonies are in accord in refusing equitable treatment to the Indian residents. The latter passed bills depriving Indians of their rights as British subjects, and the Colonial Secretary sanctioned those bills and gave them the force of law. It does not appear in the official precis of the communications interchanged between Sir A. Milner and President Kruger at the recent Conference that the High Commissioner urged the claims of the Indians in the Transvaal to equitable treatment. He doubtless felt himself estopped from broaching such a question in view of the laches of the Colonial Office in respect to similar legislation in British South Africa. There could be no sincerity in representations made to the Transvaal in favour of its Indian residents, when the scandalous laws of exception passed against them in British territory had been ratified by our Colonial Office. Sir Alfred Milner, as might have been expected, gave the question of the franchise for the Uitlanders the first place, on the specious ground that an agreement on that point would render the raising of many other questions unnecessary. He proposed that the full franchise should be given to every foreigner who has been five years in the Republic, and declared his intention to reside permanently, took an oath to obey the laws, and undertake the obligations of good citizenship and defend the independence of the country. The franchise should be confined to persons of good character and possessing a certain amount of property and income. The High Commissioner prefaced these proposals by the observation that he made them, bearing in mind on the one hand the prejudices of the old burghers and the necessity of convincing them that they would not be swamped by the new-comers, and on the other, the uselessness of proposing anything that would be rejected by the Uitlanders as totally insufficient and would not bring them to the side of the State, inducing them to throw in their lot with it and work with the burghers as one people.

These were excellent objects to bear in mind, but it is not quite clear that the proposal was such as would satisfy the burghers that their adoption would not make the Uitlanders their masters and hand over the Republic to them, either immediately or in a few years. President Kruger at all events declared that its acceptance would be tantamount to handing over the country to foreigners. To that view naturally Sir A. Milner demurred, arguing that the burghers would still have a considerable majority in the Volksraad. President Kruger on a subsequent day produced a memorandum with a counter franchise proposal, conditional on a satisfactory settlement of other points, including arbitration and the submission to the Queen's Government of the question of the incorporation of Swaziland with the Republic; all to be subject to the approval of the Volksraad. The proposal was that new-comers, registering themselves within fourteen days of their arrival, should obtain the franchise in two years on compliance with certain conditions, namely, giving six months' notice of their contention to apply for naturalisation: two years continuous registration, and residence in the Republic during that period; to have undergone no dishonouring sentence; given proof of obedience to the laws, and of having committed no act against the Government or the independence of the State; proof that they enjoyed full citizenship and the franchise in their country of origin; possession of real property of the value of two hundred pounds or a yearly income of that amount, the Government having power to dispense with this condition in the case of applicants otherwise eligible. Sir Alfred declared that these proposals were insufficient and left matters unchanged. He also declined to make the franchise dependent on the acceptance of arbitration on differences between the British Government and the Republic, except on certain minor points, provided a suitable tribunal could be found; but the British Government would never permit the intervention of any foreign Power. There the matter rests; the negotiations were throughout carried on in an amicable spirit, and the High Commissioners and the President shook hands cordially in separating. Had it not been for the ill-judged announcement that the Conference had failed, there might have been reason to hope that the interchange of views at Bloemfontein would lead to an understanding. But the peremptory tone assumed by the Colonial Office, the concentration of troops, and the open threat of war in the *Times* and other papers, if the demands formulated by Mr. Chamberlain were not accepted, led everyone to believe that war could not be avoided. The Government itself appears to have at first shared that view. The number of troops required was discussed, and a Commander-in-Chief appointed to conduct operations. But it soon began to appear that powerful influences in the City were opposed to a policy of military coercion. The "Kaffir Kings" on the Stock Exchange declared that anything of the kind would ruin British investors in the gold mines of the Rand. Sir Donald Currie exerted his influence in favour of a pacific solution. Then there was the question of questions—Where is the *casus belli*? When did it arise? Could the pretence that the London Convention gives the Paramount Power the right to regulate the internal affairs of the Republic be upheld in any Court of Law or before any imaginable Tribunal of Arbitration? The result has been a pause, if not in the preparations for war, at all events in the headlong haste with which it was going to be declared. That is at least something. It gives time for reflection, and for public opinion to declare itself.

DESTITUTION in Rajputana shows no sign of abatement, and there are now only a few short of ten thousand persons in receipt of relief. Of these over nine thousand are employed on famine relief-works, while there are 392 on ordinary works and 246 on gratuitous relief. In addition to these 4,431 persons have left the province to search for a livelihood elsewhere. In the Central Provinces there are 7,810 in receipt of relief, making a total of over seventeen thousand persons famine-striken in what is altogether a year of very fair prospects. In Rajputana agricultural operations are proceeding satisfactorily and agricultural stock is in fair to good condition except in Kherwara, where it is getting lean and emaciated. But fodder is getting scarce throughout the greater part of Rajputana, prices of food-grains at the same time rising. In the Central Provinces' season reports for the week it is shown that the proportion of the land for sowing purposes has been completed in Wardha, almost completed in Betul, Nagpur and Chanda, and is in progress elsewhere, and sowing operations have already begun in five districts. Experience has shown, however, that they set to work somewhat too early, for the excessive heat injured the sowings of more than one enterprising ryot. So far as Bombay is concerned ploughing and sowing operations are generally progressing. Fodder is sufficient and agricultural stock healthy. An exception must be made in the case of parts of Sind and Baroda territory. But in no less than ten districts prices have risen, and fallen only in two. North-West Provinces markets are adequately stocked and fodder is sufficient, but the Punjab is crying out for more rain, which is reported to be badly wanted. Locusts and white ants have been no more than usually destructive.

RUSSIA seems particularly unfortunate as regards famine, as scarcity and consequent suffering have constantly been present during recent years. In that country the liberty of the Press is denied, and when last September a leading journal of St. Petersburg drew attention to an approaching famine, it was rebuked by the Censor and partially suppressed for stating actual facts. Winter came, and with it famine, starvation claiming its thousands and tens of thousands of victims. Towards the close of the winter the Press summoned up sufficient courage to speak vaguely of failure of crops and consequent starvation of the people. The Russian public have at last awoke to the truth of this awful calamity, and money for the relief of the starving serfs is being rapidly subscribed. The special correspondent of the "Globe," who writes a graphic account of the situation, affirms that the millionaires of Moscow have not done nearly so much as is in their power considering their vast wealth. The Moscow papers appeal to their countrymen for donations, bewailing the fact that instead of a rich and powerful Russia the country teems with starving beggars, who create wonder "how long human beings can remain human while living in such a terrible situation." The letters sent to the Russian press are piteous in their details, and it is said there are 20,000,000 starving moujiks. Among the Russian peasantry the spirit of "kismet" is strongly developed, and were it not so, the interior of the country would now be the scene of rapine and revolt. The priests tell the people the disaster is the will of God, and in this belief the simple uncomplaining moujik sinks into death without a murmur on his lips. Life, even at the best, is scarcely worth living for the majority of Russian peasants.

OUR Simla correspondent wires that the report that troops are to be sent from India to the Cape may now be positively contradicted. If, says he, any such step were in contemplation, it would have been known here ere this, but no official or demi-official news to that effect is to hand. At the same time it is worthy of remark that the Dockyard began to work overtime on the R. I. M. troopers Clive and Canning, in order to get their repairs finished within ten days, and the leave of one of the commanders of that service was stopped. The fact that the officer in question was informed on Saturday that he might proceed to England, may be taken as a furthur indication that, for the time being at least, calmer counsels are in the ascendant in London.

WE understand it has been decided that the greater part of the Public Works Secretariat will remain in Simla next cold weather as it did last, a small camp only, with the Secretary's deputies, and Accountant-General, proceeding to Calcutta. The Legislative, Foreign, and Finance Secretariats will probably go to Calcutta as usual.

THE Bombay Government have approached the Government of India with proposals for special legislation directed to more efficient prevention of the introduction of the jigger pest from Africa.

IT is probable that the Viceroy will leave Simla earlier than usual this year. His Excellency, we believe, is more likely to be starting on his autumn tour before the 15th October than after it.

GENERAL VENTRIS returned to Bombay from Deolali on Saturday afternoon. The usual salute was fired.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, presides at the third Criminal Sessions of the High Court commencing to-morrow.

AT the recent examination for three Probationary Deputy Collectorships in Bengal there were 94 applicants for permission to compete: 88 actually appeared, and of these only eight were Muhammadans.

COLONEL L. DENNING, D. S. O., 26th Punjab Infantry, officiates as Colonel on the Staff, Punjab Command, vice Colonel Macgregor, officiating in command of the Assam district.

CHERRAPUNJI received 73·78 inches of rain during the last week of which the records have been received. This included 16·45 inches one day, and 18·21 inches the next. The rainfall since January has reached 267·84 inches as against 93·68 inches in the same period of last year.

A EUROPEAN, named Howard, is wanted by the Rangoon Police on a charge of criminal breach of trust. In his capacity as agent he was entrusted with some money by a firm in Rangoon, and it is stated that he has absconded with it. Information was received that he was recently at Vizagapatam, and a warrant was telegraphed to the police authorities there for his arrest.

VINAYAK NARAYAN BHATYE, the editor and publisher of the Marathi daily, called the "Gurakhi," was, on Saturday afternoon, committed by Mr. J. Sanders-Slater to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on four separate charges of sedition. During the inquiry the fourth charge was added in respect of an article, entitled "A White Man's Gun and the Death of a Native," which appeared in the 'Gurakhi' of the 24th March last.

IT has now been definitely arranged that Colonel Ravenshaw officiates as Commissioner of Ajmere at once, *vice* Colonel Thornton.

THERE were only two cases and one death from cholera reported in Karachi on the 20th. It is hoped that the next return, like that of the plague, will be blank.

THE duties of the officiating Resident at Meywar are now being carried on temporarily by the Residency Surgeon, pending the arrival in September of Mr. Cobb from Kashmir.

HEAVY rain, accompanied by thunder, fell for several hours in Lahore on Tuesday night and early yesterday morning. The downfall was followed by an appreciable drop in the temperature.

MR. LAWRENCE, Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces, proceeds on three months' leave in July, and rejoins the Bombay Provincial Service on his return. Mr. Gauntlett officiates when he proceeds on leave.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART invested Colonel H. Abbott, late 15th Sikhs, with the insignia of C. B. at Simla on Tuesday morning in the presence of the officers of the Head-Quarters Staff.

Now that Upper Topa in the Murree Hills, which had been abandoned since an outbreak of cholera in 1892 has been again occupied this year by a wing of the Somersetshire Light Infantry, additional accommodation is available at Ghora Daka for convalescents from the Lahore, Rawalpindi and Peshawar districts.

THE extension of the Wazirabad-Lyallpur, Railway from Lyallpur to Toba Tek Singh, a distance of 48 miles, was inspected by the Government Inspector from Lahore prior to its opening for public traffic on the 20th instant. As already announced, the broad gauge line from Bhatinda to Ferozepore was opened on the 15th June. The Nilgiri Railway was also opened on the 15th June.

IT is understood that Government will probably be willing to give ten lakhs towards carrying out the recommendations of the Simla Extension Committee. The total cost of these improvements will be about twenty lakhs, and the Municipality has now to decide whether it is willing to borrow the remaining ten lakhs, since the promise of Government assistance will depend on this.

MR. DOUGLAS FRESHFIELD will possibly pay a visit to India during the coming autumn in order to visit and study the glacier fields north of Darjeeling. He will probably be accompanied by Mr. Selle, who recently took some very fine photographs and sketches in the Caucasus, and Mr. A. Garwood, a well known Alpine climber. Mr. Freshfield was the English member of the International Committee at the Alpine Club.

DR. SPOONER-HART, who is now in Australia, has just sent up a shipment, per s. s. "Euraylus," of flat and hurdle racers, hunters and racing ponies, amongst which are such well-known Australian performers as Dunwell, by Creswick—Munuka: Dowra, by Lochiel—Dova; Baron II., by Baron, dam by Post Master; Fifeshire, by Mainsail—Maggie Lauder; and the crack pony Blondin; also Marvel, Marksman and the hunters Durrisdier Jimmy, and Telegram.

THE Madras Government has given one practical proof of its wish to prevent avoidable transfers of officials by appointing Mr. Marjoribanks, Revenue Under-Secretary, to act temporarily as Revenue Secretary. If former practice had prevailed, some senior man would have been put in, and the whole administrative machinery dislocated, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Tremenheere will be back from leave on the 5th proximo.

A RIFLE belonging to the Dorset Regiment at Nowshera, which was reported as stolen some days ago, was found on Wednesday in an empty quarter in the barracks. It is difficult to suppose that, had the rifle been stolen by one of the usual frontier thieves, it would have been found where it was, and unpleasant suspicions affecting one of the non-commissioned officers in the regiment have in consequence been aroused. The matter is under investigation, and some revelations relating to rifle thefts are expected.

THE Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, N.-W. P. and Oudh, will leave Naini Tal on July 10th for his summer tour. His Honour will visit Bareilly, Aligarh, Agra, Jhansi and Cawnpore before arriving on the 18th at Allahabad. From Allahabad the Lieutenant-Governor will go to Lucknow, where a meeting of the Legislative Council may be held towards the end of the month if sufficient progress has meanwhile been made by the Select Committees on the Court of Wards Bill and the Municipal Bill to permit of the presentation of their Reports to Council.

FURTHER details of the raid at Kapianga in the lower Kurram state that on the afternoon of the 18th instant a raiding party of about 20 Waziris of the Isperka Khel succeeded in carrying off 150 cattle grazing in the hills near the village. The raiders were pursued by the village hue and cry and by a small party of the Kurram Militia, but the raiders were not come up with till late in the evening when they had taken up a very strong position on a ridge. The Waziris were all armed with Martinis and Sniders, and got off with all the cattle. Two villagers were badly and one Kurram Militiaman slightly wounded.

As certain statements have been recently made regarding the proposed legislation with reference to land transfers in the Punjab, it may be as well, remarks the Lahore paper, to state that the question is still under consideration, and that the proposals have yet to be put into legislative form for consideration by the Secretary of State. Certainly no Bill will be introduced during the present session. It is an open secret that the question of land mortgage and transfer has been considered for some time past, and that if action is decided on the Punjab will be the first province to be dealt with; but the statements that have been made public are entirely premature.

AN examination scandal is reported from Burma, and the Patamabyan examination, which was to have been held last week in Rangoon, Mandalay and Moulmein, had to be cancelled at the last moment. The sets of papers for each of the four examinations in Pali had been sold broadcast over the country, and copies of the papers were sent on the eve of the examination to the Director of Public Instruction, who had no option but to cancel the examination. The Director is said to have discovered how the papers got out, and he has also found out whence all the recent tampering with examination papers has originated.

A REPRESENTATIVE committee of members of the Calcutta Light Horse has been appointed to consider if anything can be done further than is now being done to increase the number of members on the active list. The Committee will be prepared to receive suggestions from honorary or active members of the Corps. Such matters as uniform, expenses of membership, provision of horses, and camp arrangements, which all bear more or less directly on the question of recruiting, will be considered. The members appointed to serve on the Committee are Lieutenant L. C Baines, Quarter Master Sergeant J. Thom, Corporal T. Westmacott, and Troopers J.M.G. Prophit and H. Hookey. It may be added that letters to be placed before the Committee should be addressed to the Officer Commanding, Calcutta Light Horse, on or before the 30th instant.

MESSRS. MORGAN, Prince and Newburn have submitted to the Government of India, on behalf of the promoters, proposals for a concession for a line of railway on the standard gauge between Jubbulpore and Kamptee in the Central Provinces, together with a preferential right, if agreed to by the Nizam's Government, to extend the line to Warangal on the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway. The proposed line would be called the Indian Central Railway, and the promoters seek for running powers over the Bengal Nagpur Railway from a point on the northern side of the Kanham river to Nagpur. From the survey estimate and the traffic reports prepared from a reconnaissance survey made for the Central Provinces Government, the promoters estimate that the traffic of the proposed line would, under reasonable conditions for working, within a period of two years after opening, yield a return of four per cent. on the capital required for the Jubbulpore and Kamptee section, which, it is believed, could be raised without a guarantee in London.

GREAT, observes the Allahabad paper, are the use of a paternal Government! The latest issue of the "Calcutta Gazette" contains a resolution by the Government of Bengal, issued under the sign-manual of the Officiating Secretary, which deals with the report of a Committee appointed to consider the arrangements for dieting the patients in the Presidency General Hospital. The Committee recommend the removal from the kitchen of two old iron ranges of English pattern which should be sold for what they will fetch, and the construction as a temporary arrangement of a brick fire-place of the native pattern, to be built and kept exclusively for the cooking of meals of private patients. As the building of the proposed new kitchen cannot be begun this year, the good offices of the Public Works Department will be solicited, in conjunction with the hospital authorities, "to carry out such structural alterations as may be necessary to adapt the existing kitchen temporarily to the new requirements." Even a more serious matter is the question of the cooking staff. After due deliberation the Committee consider that a complete change of the present staff is essential, and they discuss this grave decision in praiseworthy detail. In the reformed "bawarchikhana" there should be "one head-cook, three assistant cooks and four "masalchis," who alone should be allowed into the kitchen while meals are being cooked. The pay of the head-cook should be Rs. 25 a month, and the three cooks under him should get Rs. 20 a month each, and one of the assistant cooks should be deputed to cook for the paying patients only. To distribute the meals there should be two "khidmatgars" on Rs. 10 each attached to each ward. This is a necessary reform and is generally approved." Remarkable as it may appear, "the Committee have not suggested the pay of the "masalchis," which can be settled in consultation with the Hospital authorities." But lest such an extreme illustration of the principle of financial decentralisation should awake misgiving, we are told further on that "the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals will be asked to submit through the Account-General, Bengal, the requisite proposition statement showing the financial effect of these proposals, on receipt of which formal sanction will be accorded to them." After discussing these grave matters it was evidently with a lighter heart that the Committee turned to consider the question whether the Superintendent should be allowed to replace broken cups and saucers from day to day "by an indent on the suppliers," or whether he should be allowed an adequate reserve stock. The Government resolution goes one better, and directs the Inspector-General, in preparing his estimates, to discuss the social question as to how many of the 34 paying patients are to be considered as upper class and how many lower class, presumably in order that Government may decide with accuracy what proportion of the cups and saucers should be of thin china with a deep gilt rim, and what proportion should be plain thick unbreakable pewter. Seriously, is it necessary to set all these forces in motion to arrange the affairs of a hospital "bawarchi-khana"?

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CRISIS IN THE TRANSVAAL.

ORANGE FREE STATE BUYS TRANSPORT.

PREPARATIONS AT THE CAPE.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons, last evening, Mr. Wyndham, Under-Secretary for War, denied that it had been decided to increase the troops at the Cape to 40,000.

The Free State Volksraad has voted the sum of £76,000 for the purchase of guns and munitions.

The Military authorities at Capetown are arranging to secure transport in the event of the necessity for a movement of troops.

Public meetings are being organized throughout the Cape in support of Sir Alfred Milner's policy on the Transvaal question.

A statement telegraphed from South Africa relating to the exodus gives 7,580 as the number of persons, mostly women and children, who have left Johannesburg during May and June.

CEYLON LAND ORDINANCES.

JUNE 23.

A deputation from the Aborigines Protection Society waited, to-day, upon the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and submitted a statement relative to the Land Tenure Ordinances of Ceylon, asking for a special enquiry into the alleged injustice to natives. Sir West Ridgeway, Governor of Ceylon, was present at the interview to refute the charges.

Mr. Chamberlain declined to grant the enquiry asked for, and expressed confidence in the Ceylon Government.

EAST EDINBURGH ELECTION.

JUNE 24.

The election for the seat at East Edinburgh, caused by the death of Dr. Wallace, has resulted in the return of Mr. McCrae, the Liberal candidate, by 4,891, against 2,961 votes polled for Mr. H. Younger, Unionist.

MASSACRE OF RUSSIANS IN MANCHURIA.

Intelligence has been received of the massacre by brigands of two engineers and ten Cossacks on the Manchurian Railway, near Kirin.

POLICY OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.

M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the new French Premier, and General Galliffet, Minister of War, have issued circulars to the Prefects and Generals of the Army, respectively, enjoining them to enforce obedience and respect for existing institutions.

PUNISHMENT OF MILITARY CONSPIRATORS.

PARIS, JUNE 23.

The new Cabinet has decided to remove a number of superior officers for their actions in connection with the Dreyfus case which were contrary to Military discipline.

THE CRICKET SEASON.

Somerset has beaten Lancashire at Taunton by ten wickets.

The Australians have defeated Leicestershire by 248 runs.

Derbyshire has beaten Essex by 98 runs.

Yorkshire scored a victory over Warwickshire at Scarborough by 167 runs.

Nottingham beat Middlesex at Lords by 52 runs.

THE WORLD'S CRICKET RECORD.

A schoolboy, aged 14, of Clifton College, has compiled a score of 501 runs with an unfinished innings in a house match.

This is the world's record for an individual score.

STRENGTHENING THE ARTILLERY IN NATAL.

JUNE 25.

Three field batteries of artillery, which are under orders to proceed to Natal, will leave in July instead of August.

THE KHALIFA BESIEGED.

Latest despatches state that the Khalifa has moved to Khorbuda to find food.

The Friendlies surround him on all sides, and the Dervishes are continually deserting him.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

The Democratic State Convention at Kentucky has resolved on a platform including free coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen.

The Convention expressed confidence in Mr. Bryan, and denounced protection.

CIVIL SURGEONCIES FOR ASSISTANT SURGEONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

IT is notified that arrangements have now been made to reserve 28 Civil Surgeoncies for Civil Assistant Surgeons instead of nineteen, as at first sanctioned. They are distributed thus: Madras 5, Bombay 3, Bengal 7, North-West Provinces 4, the Punjab 3, Burma 4, and the Central Provinces 2.

The notification states that complete arrangements cannot be made at once. The districts will be placed in charge of Civil Assistant Surgeons, however, as occasion offers until a maximum of 28 is reached.

RANGOON OUTRAGE.

FURTHER DEVELOPMENT.

RANGOON, JUNE 24.

Four men of the West Kent Regiment were brought before the Commissioner of Police, yesterday. Private Sullivan identified them as men engaged in the affair of April 2. They admitted the fact, but said that the woman solicited them and they paid her. Statements were made at great length to the Commissioner, and prisoners were sent to the Cantonment Magistrate to have their statements recorded. Each of the accused expressed willingness to make statements to the Magistrate similar to those made to the Commissioner, but the officer of their regiment, who was present, advised them to make no statement, whereupon they declined. They were then remanded for fifteen days in police custody.

It is said here to-day that the military authorities have refused the application of the Lieutenant-Governor for copies of the proceedings at the recent Court of Enquiry, on the ground that the evidence given there is privileged. Application is to be made to the Viceroy to order the production of what is locally known, in civilian circles, as the "secret dossier."

THE UTILISATION OF TREASURY BALANCES.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 24.

Despatches are published, which have passed between the Secretary of State and the Government of India, on the subject of the use of Government balances in aid of banking resources in India. In this connection the Government of India, with a view to meet the wishes of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, advised that as far as possible during the months of January to May, in each year, when large sums are withdrawn from the public in payment of Government revenue, it may be recognised as part of the ordinary business of the management of Treasury balances to lend money to Presidency Banks in sums not less than 10 lakhs of rupees at one per cent. below the declared minimum rate of discount of the borrowing bank, which would be required to deposit Government paper as security and to repay the money at a definite date, in no case later than the 31st of May.

For such purposes the Government of India consider they would ordinarily be able to spare about one and a-half crores of rupees without difficulty.

In reply, the Secretary of State takes exception to the proposal, on the grounds of its possible interference with the sale of Council Bills.

Subject to adequate provision, however, being made to meet the disbursements in India and probable remittances Home, the Secretary of State agrees to the Government of India lending money to the Presidency Banks on the security of Government paper at such a rate of interest from time to time and for such periods as the Government of India think best.

At the same time the Despatch adds, that the Secretary of State is inclined to think such rate should, as a rule, be not below the Bank Rate.

JUDGES AND SESSIONS JUDGES.

THE JUDICIAL BRANCH OF THE CIVIL SERVICE IMPROVED.

Lengthy Despatches are published, which have passed between the Secretary of State and the Government of India, on the subject of improvement of appointments of the Judicial Service in India. They recapitulate the difficulties which have been experienced in the recruitment of Judges owing to the insufficiently attractive nature of the appointments, also the memorials presented to Government by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and other public bodies urging their improvement. In a Despatch, dated 27th April last, the Secretary of State agrees to this, and lays down that it is impossible to make a distinction between Puisne Judges of the different High Courts in India. The increased advantages, therefore, which it is thought necessary to grant, must apply to all alike. He also declines to accept the proposal that differential treatment should be applied to High Court Judges according as they are recruited from the Home Bar on the one hand, or the Civil Service, Indian, or Native Bar, or Provincial Judicial Service on the other.

The decision is that from 1st April last the salary of a Puisne Judge of the High Courts shall be Rs. 4,000 monthly, the contribution towards the pension payable by civilian judges being left as before. At the same time pensions will be earned after eleven and a-half in place of fourteen and a-half years, graduated pensions being abolished, but any Judge now on the Bench being allowed the option of adhering to the rules of 1891. The only pension now claimable for a shorter period than eleven and a-half years' service will be half pension, obtainable on the medical certificate, after six and three-quarter years' service.

The Secretary of State also lays down that all Chief Justices and High Court Judges hereafter to be appointed shall retire on attaining sixty years of age. Regarding the Judicial Service in Bengal the Secretary of State sanctions the removal of obstacles at present interposed to the enjoyment by District and Sessions Judges of the usual Civil Court vacation and to its incidence being arranged so as not to affect the grant of regular leave. The only conditions made are that suitable arrangements must be made for disposing of urgent criminal work during the vacation, and that the local Government's sanction must be given in each case to taking vacation without prejudice to regular leave. The Secretary of State also sanctions such redistribution of grades and salaries of District and Sessions Judges in Bengal as the Local Government and the Government of India can devise without incurring extra expenditure so as to provide more suitable gradation for the Judicial service. In the case of increased expenditure being required, the matter must again go to the Secretary of State.

The proposal to permit Judges of Subordinate Civil Courts and Small Cause Courts, also the teaching staffs of Government colleges and schools where vacation is allowed, and officers of High Courts, to take privilege leave in extension of vacation, is negatived.

DRAWBACKS ON PORTUGUESE IMPORTS.

The prohibition of the payment of drawback on the exportation of cotton goods to the ports of Diu, Goa, and Damaun, also the prohibition of payment of drawback upon re-exportation transhipment and shipment of dutiable goods at Goa and Damaun is cancelled.

INTRIGUES IN AFGHANISTAN.

LAHORE, JUNE 23.

Reports from Kabul state that certain fanatical mullahs are busy inciting the Gilzais and such Duranis as are hostile to the Amir to rebel against him. They insist that as Abdul Rahman Khan is an ally of the Kaffirs, therefore he is himself no better than a Kaffir. They are said to be acting on the instigation of one of the refugee pretenders to the throne. On the other hand, the Amir, as always, is keeping a sharp eye on the mullahs, and is said to have sent an agent to Tirah to report the movements of Mullah Said Akbar and to watch closely the correspondence and terms of the settlement between the Afridis and the British Government.

It is reported at Peshawar that Sirdar Abdul Khalik Khan, son of Sirdar Musa Jan, is making early preparations to start for Kabul, his request to return to that country having been granted by the Amir, on condition that the Sirdar should take Mullah Nizam Uddin *alias* Mullah Hadda with him to Kabul.

UZBEG RAID.

Early in the month, one Sirdar Muhammad Ismail Khan, son of Sirdar Muhammad Khan, with the aid of Sultan Morad Khan, of Bokhara, with three thousand Uzbegi sowars, made a raid on the Kandooz in Afghanistan, killing 18 and capturing 34 persons, and also looting 7,000 goats, horses, and camels. Intelligence of the occurrence was at once sent to the Amir through his agent at Mazar Sharif.

TROUBLE IN THE ASMAR DISTRICT.

The Afghan agent at Asmar having reported that the people of the Badali Pass have for some time past been giving trouble by repeated raids on Chugar, Serai, and Kuner, the Amir has lately sent troops, under the command of General Bhawal Khan, to put a stop to these forays, and fighting is shortly expected in the Asmar District.

FACTION RIOTS IN SOUTHERN INDIA.

TROUBLE AT NANGUNNERI.

MADRAS, JUNE 23.

Trouble seems to be brewing in the Nangunneri Taluk of the Tinnevelly District, which is the home and training ground of a class of desperate characters, chiefly dacoits.

The cause of the recent riots now seems to be due wholly to the outraged religious susceptibilities of the Maravars in connection with the presumption of the Shanars.

Thirty sepoys have been sent to Nangunneri to preserve order, and more troops and police are arriving Tinnevelly and Palamcottah are ready for emergencies. There are now in the district three and a-half companies of the 27th Madras Infantry, besides special police from several districts.

THE POONA FORGERY CASE.

EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

POONA, JUNE 21.

To-day, Mr. Aston, the Sessions Judge, gave his finding in the case in which Charles Grande and John Walsh stood charged with forging and using as genuine false cheques. He convicted both the accused of cheating, suspending the other charges. Taking into consideration the youth and the previous good character of the accused, and that the money taken had been refunded, he sentenced Walsh and Grande to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment each.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 25.

The Nizam, with the Prime Minister and Sir Trevor Plowden, will pay a State visit to H. E. the Viceroy in December next.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JUNE 24.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Matiana left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JUNE 23.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur arrived here from Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, JUNE 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Nubia left here for Colombo this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JUNE 24.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Coromandel, from Bombay, arrived here, this morning.

The Florio Rubattino Company's steamer Bormida left Singapore for Bombay, on the 24th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 23.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 24-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	107 15-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 ex.
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	66 7-16
Bar Silver	27 13-16

The sum of about £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

THE INDIAN SUGAR DUTIES.

NEW SCHEDULE.

The following Customs Circular was issued on Saturday:—

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8-A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts III of 1896 and XIV of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to impose, with effect from this date, 20th March 1899, the following further duties, in addition to those chargeable under No. 8 of the fourth schedule to the said Act, upon the importation into British India of sugar of the kinds hereinafter specified, produced in or exported from the countries hereinafter mentioned under bounties as hereinafter determined and declared, whether the same is imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise:—

Countries.	Kind of Sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.
			Per cwt. Rs. a. p.
Argentine Republic.	All kinds	5 centavos per kilogram.	9 2 0
Austria-Hungary.	Sugar under 93 per cent, and of at least 88 per cent, polarization	1·37 florins per 100 kilogram.	0 11 0
	Sugar under 99 1-2 per cent, and of at least 93 per cent, polarization	1·46 florins per 100 kilograms.	0 15 0
	Sugar of at least 99 1-2 per cent polarization	2·10 florins per 100 kilograms.	1 5 0
Belgium (a).	Raw sugar	1·05 francs per 100 kilograms.	1 4 0
	Refined	4·60 francs per 100 kilograms.	1 6 0
Denmark	Refined sugar	1·12 crowns per 100 kilograms.	0 8 0
France	Raw Sugars from 65 to 98 per cent. polarization for beet-root sugars or 65 to 97 per cent for French colonial sugar	10·82 francs per 100 kilograms of refined sugar of 100 per cent polarization (b).	3 4 0
	Sugar candies	11·51 francs per 10 kilograms.	3 7 6
	Refined sugars in loaf or crushed, clear, hard and dry	11·51 francs per 100 kilograms.	3 7 6
	Raw and refined sugars in grains or crystals of a minimum standard of 98 per cent polarization	11·17 francs per 100 kilograms.	3 6 0
Germany	Raw sugar of at least 90 per cent polarization and refined sugar under 98 per cent, and of least 90 per cent, polarization.	2·50 marks per 100 kilograms.	0 15 3
	Candy and sugar in white, hard loaves, blocks, crystals etc., of at least 99 1-2 per cent polarization.	3·55 marks per 100 kilograms.	1 6 0
	All other sugar of at least 98 per cent. polarization.	3 marks per 100 kilograms.	1 2 0
Holland	Raw beet sugar of less than 98 per cent. polarization.	2·2354 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined (100 per cent) (a).	1 7 0
	Raw beet sugars of at least 98 per cent polarization.	3-4ths of above bounty or 1·7615 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined. (a)	1 2 0
	Refined beet-root sugars	0·2916 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined, in addition to above rate	0 3 0 in addition to above rate.
	Refined sugar from materials other than beet-root raw sugar.		
Russia	Sugar of at least 99 per cent polarization.	0·50 rouble per 100 pood (36·113 lb. avoirdupois.)	3 11 3
	Sugar of less than 99 per cent polarization, but not less than 88 per cent.	0·44 rouble per pood.	3 4 0
	Sugar of less than 88 per cent, but not less than 75 per cent.	0·38 rouble per pood.	2 13 0

(a) The figures specified against Belgium were fixed by Notification No. 2635-S. R., dated the 9th June 1899, in modification of the figures originally specified.

(b) The output of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ashes, and one and a half per cent for loss in refining.

THE East Coast Railway traffic results have been improving of late. It appears that there has been a brisk traffic to Vizagapatam in manganese ore, due to a number of chartered steamers having come in together. There has also been an increase in railway material carried for the Godavery Bridge, and also an increase of passengers and goods between Bezwada and Cocanada during the closure of the canals. The traffic on the recently opened Bezwada-Madras section is developing slowly, but during the time the Cuttack-Kolta extension kept open there was a fairly good interchange between the East Coast and the Central Provinces. The reasons are that the Madras traffic has settled routes, while the other traffic requires outlets. The East Coast Railway, we understand, proposes to give favourable long distance rates in order to encourage traffic on the Southern section.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

THE ADVENT OF THE RAINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 22.

THE rains are here at last. White cloud masses are chasing each other slowly over the hills, which in turn are exchanging the burnt up yellows and browns of the hot season for the soft greens and purples of the wet. On Tuesday evening the deluge began, when the rain came down in one long continuous pour, finding out the leaks that each season develops in the Simla roof of corrugated iron and wetting the gardens as they have not been wetted since last year. Some time before midnight there was a break, and for those who were then about, was a sight but seldom seen anywhere. This was none else than a lunar rainbow. A perfect arch of phosphorescence, with one end resting upon Kainthu and the other upon Summer Hill, the tints merging from faint red above, through yellow in the middle, to green that lost itself in the darkness of the hillside below. At one's back, as one faced the bow, was the moon, wading high above twixt burnished silver clouds, in the deep rain washed sky, as the chilly vapours rolled off the khud, and the stillness was broken by the quiet drip, drip, from roof and deodar, while the sweetness of the honey suckle stole out upon the night air.

A gymkhana on Saturday; a capital concert on Monday afternoon, followed by the cavalry dance in the evening; the Christchurch Bazaar opened by Lady Curzon on Tuesday, and a dance at Viceregal Lodge on Thursday have been the principal functions of the week, while tennis and polo, and a little cricket have filled up spare moments between. Rehearsals meanwhile are in full swing at the theatre for the "Yeomen of the Guard," which will be played at the end of the month, and various school dinners are advertised, the Old Cliftonian meeting taking place at the club on Saturday. Local gymkhana races also have been arranged for Saturday, while next Monday sees the first of the Barnes Court dances, and Wednesday is the United Service Institute lecture at the Town Hall.

In military circles the topic of the week has been the prospect of war in the Transvaal. The impression seems to be that the Horse Guards intend to keep the campaign, if there should be one, for the benefit of the home army, for up to yesterday, at least, no intimation of any intention to utilise the army of India for the purpose had reached Simla. This is very much what was done in the case of the Soudan, and much may be said in favour of leaving the home regiments the task, in the event, which in any case would be deeply to be deplored, of resort to arms becoming necessary. The Native army, however, is very keen to be employed, and considering the relative economy of Indian as compared with British troops, and the former's efficiency and suitability for the class of fighting concerned, it is by no means certain that the decision is altogether a wise one. At present the most that the Staff Corps officer can reasonably hope for is a turn of garrison duty at the Cape, while the British troops there go on to the front. This presupposes, however, first, that the Boers elect to fight, and second, that the War Office agree to employ a contingent from India at all. It is interesting in this connection to notice the recent Radical victory at Edinburgh, though we are unlikely to know to what extent the seat has been won and lost there on the question of the dispute with the Boers, until the home papers of to-day's date reach India. Meanwhile there is something a little grotesque about the proceedings of the International Peace Conference now sitting at the Hague and pronouncing for arbitration, a consummation, by the way, that Germany, the country of speedy mobilisation, is about as likely to endorse, as is France to agree to the proposal of the other delegates to give up her new submarine torpedo boats, or England to welcome the suggestion of her competitors in arms that she should abandon the use of the Dum Dum bullet.

The Legislative Council meeting this week will be interesting chiefly on account of the measure that is to be introduced to enable Indian companies to be registered in London. The only measure added to the programme since my last letter is one of trifling importance —to remedy a verbal flaw in the Indian Land Improvement Loans Act. It seems that in this Act it is laid down that repayment of Government loans given to the cultivator in instalments shall commence a certain time after the last instalment has been received. Cases, however, have occurred where attempt has been made to evade repayment by refusing the last instalment of the loan. The present amendment, therefore, merely lays down that repayment shall commence a certain time after the last accepted instalment has been paid. The change therefore merely makes plain what is already in force. Of much greater interest is the measure which is under preparation for the protection of copyright in press telegrams. This, however, is unlikely to be passed just yet, as it involves the whole question of what is and is not capable of protection in connection with news.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN L. KEKEWICH, York and Lancaster Regiment, Station Staff Officer, Agra, is transferred in the same capacity to the Naini Tal Depot.

Veterinary-Captain Braddell officiates as Inspecting Veterinary Officer, Bombay Command.

Lieutenant R. Knox, R. E., reverts to the Home Establishment.

Captain J. Carmichael, R. E., Military Works is transferred from the Bengal to the Punjab Command.

Colonel Cunningham, on giving up the command of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, is permitted to reside out of India.

Major Carbonaro, 17th Bengal Infantry, retires from the service.

Colonel Wodehouse, on giving up the command of the 9th Gurkha Rifles, is permitted to reside in India.

Lieutenant Jackson, 24th Madras Infantry obtains transfer to the 1st Punjab Cavalry Punjab Frontier Force.

Captain E. Bayliss, East Surrey Regiment, succeeds Captain Kekwich as Station Staff Officer, Agra.

Colonel F. Abbott, 7th Bombay Infantry, officiates in command of the Sind District during Brigadier General Brownrigg's absence on privilege leave.

Major C. Browlow, 4th Punjab Infantry, officiates as Commandant, 4th Sikhs.

Lieutenant F. Tregear, Bengal Infantry, officiates as Wing Officer, 16th Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenant Alexander, 16th Madras Infantry, is appointed Wing Officer, Meywar Bhil Corps.

Lieutenant Baker, Royal Irish Rifles, officiates as Wing Officer, 22nd Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Macelod, 36th Punjab Infantry, is appointed to the command of the 29th Punjab Infantry.

2-5th Gurkhas.—Major A Kemball to be 2nd in-Command. Captain J. Stewart to be Wing Commander, remaining seconded. Captain J. Phillips from the 1st Battalion to be Wing Commander, *pro tem.*

42nd Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant B. Rice, from the 3rd Bombay Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer.

4th Bombay Rifles—Major W. Quentin to be Commandant.

30th Punjab Infatry.—Major H. Dobbie to be Second-in-Command.

GOVERNMENT OPIUM SALES.

THE Finance Department as wired notified that in the calendar year 1900 not more than 44,400 chests of Bengal opium will be offered for sale and not more than 3,700 chests in each month of the year. That of the quantity to be offered for sale each month not more than 2,000 chests will be Benares opium and not more than 1,700 chests Patna opium. No reduction will be made in these quantities without three months' previous notice.

A landslip occurred at Mussoorie at 9 o'clock on the night of 19th instant. Rocks several hundred tons in weight rolled down the hill-side on the south side, narrowly missing several houses; but fortunately little damage was done. A stable of one house was demolished, but the horse and the syce within it escaped with their lives, though both were slightly injured. It is believed that the rocks above were struck by lightening and loosend from their hold, for a terrific storm was raging at the time.

CRICKET.

UNITED SERVICES vs. GYMKHANA.

THE opening of the cricket season took place on Saturday, when a match was played on the maidan between teams representing the above. The wicket was good, and winning the toss the Gymkhana took first innings. Nigel-Jones and Scott were the first pair of batsmen, the former taking the first over from Baker, who bowled from the Gymkhana end, Rogers having charge of the attack at the other wicket. In Baker's second over Nigel-Jones was nearly bowled in trying to get him away to leg, a feat which he accomplished very neatly with the next ball. Scott opened his account with a very dangerous stroke to mid-on, but no fieldsman was near. His companion next hit Baker again to leg, and with a beautiful off drive sent up 10. Soon afterwards Jones should have been stumped by Tomkins off Rogers, and profiting by the escape he lifted the next ball clean over the sight boards. Scott was caught by Aitken, and Scrym-Geour followed, by which time Anderson, the slow bowler, had arrived. He went on for Rogers, who displaced Baker at the other end. Anderson bowled the new comer off his pads with the first ball, and Nigel-Jones rushed out to hit the new trundler and spooned the ball to Baker. The outgoing batsman scored 31 out of 36, the total when he left. He is a very attractive player, his hitting on the leg side is especially clean and well-timed, and no doubt he will secure a place in the Presidency team. Cheetham and Brooks were then associated, but neither played Anderson with any confidence, and after adding three to the total Cheetham was bowled. Brooks made a couple of good hits off Anderson, but in attempting to drive a good length ball from Rogers paid the penalty. The same bowler had no difficulty in disposing of Macbeth, who did not trouble the scorer. Scovell and Stephens stayed together some time, but the play was very poor. The slow bowler completely stuck up the batsmen, and Scovell failed to stop a leg break, while Pogson and Stephens fell to the same trundler, being caught by Truman fielding over the bowler's head on the boundary line. The catch which disposed of Pogson deserves special mention. The performances of Muirhead and Meikle need no comment, and about 3-30 the innings came to an end, having realised 63 runs. Anderson took six wickets for 15 runs, Rogers four for 25, and Baker one for 23.

Back and Howard opened the innings for the United Services, Cheetham sending down the first over. The former should have been caught by Scott at square leg almost at the start, but it is only fair to the fieldsman to state that his sight was interfered with by the glare of the sun. Howard batted in good style, his score at 12 he returned one tamely to Pogson, who bowled vis-a-vis to Cheetham. A couple of overs later Cheetham bowled Back off his pad, which brought Truman and Kendall together. The latter sent Cheetham to the off for a trio and then had a narrow escape in the slips. Thirty was hoisted as the result of a leg boundary by the same batsman. Both he and Kendall were apparently beaten by Cheetham in one over, the ball just missing the stumps. Owing to the situation of the tent it was difficult to observe, but the wicket-keeper was obviously surprised the bails did not come off, as he made absolutely no attempt to gather the ball. At 49 Mackay went on for Pogson, and Kendall after making a lofty drive off the new bowler was out l.-b.-w the next ball (49-3-16). Tomkins settled down immediately he went in, and played the bowling with confidence. Truman made a good stroke to the off, but Meikle let it go through his hands; and what should have been only a single was converted into a boundary hit. Macbeth displaced Cheetham at 60, but Tomkins revelled in his deliveries, twice in one over driving him to the on boundary, sending up 70, at which total Truman mistimed a ball from Macbeth, and was well caught by Cheetham. Aitken succeeded, and finding Macbeth to his liking, cut him for a couple and despatched the next ball to the square leg boundary. A double change of bowling was next tried, Pogson and Cheetham resuming. In the former's first over Aitken was bowled, and Rogers, who followed, fell to Cheetham. A prolonged partnership then ensued with Baker and Tomkins. Baker sent Pogson to mid-off, and was narrowly run out, Scovell smartly throwing the wicket down. A few overs later Tomkins skied a ball off Cheetham to mid-off, the fieldsman just failing to reach it. He placed Cheetham to square leg, and both batsmen scored freely off Pogson, who was displaced by Macbeth. A cheer heralded a "hundred up," Tomkins making a fine on-drive. Baker severely punished Macbeth, and 110 and 120 were hoisted in quick succession. Other bowling changes were adopted, but the defence was sound and the hitting hard. At 133 Tomkins was taken by Nigel-Jones near the boundary, having played very good cricket for 41. As often happens in long partnerships, Baker was immediately afterwards bowled by Cheetham, and the innings closed for 133. Cheetham secured 4 wickets for 53 runs, Pogson 2 for 20, Mackay one for 18, and Macbeth 1 for 32.

The winning team were no doubt superior to their opponents, some of whom failed to show either in batting, bowling or fielding why they should play cricket at all. In Nigel-Jones the Gymkhana possesses an excellent batsman, and one who will greatly improve with practice. Cheetham is altogether out of practice, but with it his skill with the bat will again develop. He bowled extremely well, though he sent down a number of loose balls. His analysis would not have been so high if the fielding on the boundary had been better. Brooks, Stephens and Pogson shaped well, and the latter is a useful bowler. In reference to the members of the other eleven Truman batted with great patience, a quality also exhibited by Tomkins. The latter is very strong on the on side, his best stroke being between long on and square leg. Kendall has an attractive style, and while Back did not make a score his play was indicative of skill. Howard is a safe bat, and one who can make runs. Scores:—

GYMKHANA.

Mr Nigel Jones, c Baker, b Anderson	31
Mr Scott, c Aitken, b Baker	4
Mr Scrym-Geour, b Anderson	0
Mr Cheetham, b Anderson	3
Mr Brooks, b Rogers	10
Mr Scovell, b Anderson	5
Mr Macbeth, b Rogers	0
Mr Stephens, c Truman, b Anderson	6
Mr Pogson, c Truman, b Anderson	3
Mr Muirhead, b Rogers	0
Mr Mackay, not out	1
Mr Meikle, c Tompkins, b Rogers	0
Extras	0
Total	63

UNITED SERVICES.

Lieut Back, R N, b Cheetham	6
Lieut Howard, West Yorks, c and b Pogson	12
Lieut Truman, Norfolk, c Cheetham, b Macbeth	14
Capt Kendall, R A, l-b-w, Mackay	16
Capt Tomkins, R A, c Nigel-Jones, b Cheetham	41
Capt Aitken, b Pogson	7
Capt Rogers, H L I, b Cheetham	1
Mr Baker, I S C, b Cheetham	25
Lieut Moens, Norfolk, run out	0
Lieut Henderson, R N, not out	0
Capt Anderson, I S C, retired hurt	0
Extras	10
Total	133

A GANG of about a dozen dacoits, some of whom were mounted and others on foot, made a descent on the village of Moza in the Jhang district on the 10th instant, and were just making off with some buffaloes, when the villagers turned out en masse and attacked them. The cattle were recovered, but one of the villagers was killed and three severely wounded. In order to check contined border outrages, a flying patrol of three officers and 64 men of the Border Police have been sent to the neighbourhood of Bahadur Khel and Latammar to patrol the country. In consequence the reliefs of Border Police at Fort Garnett and Muhammadzai have had to be postponed. The salt depots and guardposts on this border have also been strengthened.

A NATIVE of India named Jisbandhan, who has just arrived in Rangoon from the Upper Chindwin, tells a strange tale. It appears that some ten months ago he was captured by the Nagas while working as a cooly at Dibrugarh, Assam, and sold into slavery to the Chins for Rs. 2½. He does not know the place he was taken to, but the tribe he was with wore no clothes and were cannibals. They made human sacrifices to their gods, afterwards testing on the flesh, and they preferred woman's flesh to man's. Getting frightened at the sights he witnessed, he and two Burmans escaped one night into the Kanti State, in the political charge of the Upper Chindwin District, and eventually told his story to the Deputy Commissioner, who sent him to Rangoon to be passed on to Mirzapore.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE AUSTRALIAN TEST MATCH.

THE HENLEY REGATTA.

150 YARDS SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, JUNE 9.

THE eyes of all cricketers in this country and in Australia—one may say, indeed, of cricketers over the globe—have been turned during the past week to Nottingham. The result of the first test match is not at all what the majority of people anticipated. A good all-round eleven it was thought the Australians were, but not an eleven which could humble a representative English team such as that which on Saturday was only saved by a question of minutes from a hollow beating. One comes away from the match with the impression that the Australians will give a good game, and perhaps a beating to the best side we can choose. It will perhaps be better seen in the next match. The batting of the Australians on Thursday was very dull, while it was no doubt very sound. Spectators got tired of the monotonous play, although it was recognised that, losing only eight wickets on the first day, the visitors had almost put themselves beyond the range of defeat. But one got quite a new idea of the batting powers of the men on Friday and one Saturday morning before luncheon. After the poor show made by England Darling saw that by taking some risks—but none very serious, for he was already 59 runs on—he had a possible chance of winning. And so, instead of the slow play of Thursday, we had on the close of the English innings a display of fast scoring which enlightened everybody as to the true batting capacity of the men. The story of fast play was continued (though with a break in the course of success) on Saturday morning. Men who can bat so well in such contrasting styles call for one's respect. It cannot quite be said that the bowling against which they did so well was weak. That could not be with J. T. Hearne and Rhodes in the team, but there is no doubt that variety was wanting, and there ought, one is inclined to think, especially after seeing the play of the Australians on Saturday afternoon, to have been more rapid changes made, so that the men might not get settled. It was interesting to witness Darling's method. If a man had been on for ten minutes without getting a wicket that was quite enough for the captain; a change was made. Speaking generally, the bowling of the Australians seemed far more difficult to deal with than that of England. Noble, Howell, Jones, and Trumble fully bore out the reputation they won on Australian wickets against Stoddart's 1897 team, which when it went out was believed to be the best that ever visited Australia. These men, who did so much to secure the defeat of England in four out of the five test matches then played, are all bowlers of the dodgy class; whereas our own men bowl well and accurately, no doubt, and keep a good length, but are lacking, as compared with the Australians, in the matter of guile. A feature of the test match was the fielding on both sides. The Englishmen did well, but the Australian's performance can only be spoken of as brilliant. On our side Tyldesley made a great impression on the spectators by his work in the long field. The throw-in by which he caused Clement Hill to lose his wicket was a feat. Hirst made a remarkable catch, and Fry saved many runs from his place in the out-field. For the Australians no praise can be too great for the fielding all round. The story of the match has been told in another column, and as that is so further comment here is not needful. It is worth while pointing out that this is the first test match played in England in which the closure has been applied; those played in Australia are played to a finish under any circumstances. When the end came, one wonders whether Darling was not sorry for the particularly slow methods adopted by his batsmen on Thursday.

If it had not been for the encounter at Nottingham a great deal more attention would have been paid than has been the case to feats accomplished in the early part of the week. It was then that the cricketing weather of the season began. All May through until last Monday we had been suffering either from sodden fields or biting winds from the east. But on Monday we were all at once ushered into summer and the era of large scores began. Soon as the sun began to shine upon him Abel—a pretty certain name for the next England team—threw off the dull sloth which had hitherto held him back in the averages. By making 357 not out against Somerset at the Oval he has come up almost from the bottom of the average list, and with 49·53 to his credit he is now second only to Arnold, of Worcestershire, who for eight innings has an average of 61·42—a remarkable accomplishment for a young player. The innings of Surrey, 811, is the highest that county has made in first-class cricket, their previous best being 698 against Sussex on the same ground in 1888. It may be interesting to note that no professional has ever in a first-class match made score equal to that of Abel, that the score is the largest ever made for Surrey, and that no member of an eleven playing on the Oval has contributed a like figure. Yorkshire's defeat by Middlesex came as a surprise; though, after all, there is no great reason for surprise. In past years Middlesex consisted of batsman, chiefly amateurs, who were able to do very brilliant things when they were at the wicket; but on the other hand, the bowling was so poor that very often they could not get their opponents out. Middlesex have had more drawn matches, we should think, than any other county. But with Roche and Albert Trott to aid J. T. Hearne there is now strength and variety of attack which opposing teams will have cause to fear. Trott is also a tower of strength in the batting, his score in this match being not less than 164. P. F. Warner (who made 150 in perfect style), H. B. Hayman, F. G. J. Ford, C. P. Foley, Gregor M'Gregor, and R. S. Lucas—with batsmen such as these the county is probably as formidable as any in England. We shall wait with interest to see what Middlesex will do against the Australians, and whether Albert Trott will play in the match. Probably he will play for his adopted county, as Midwinter did, but not for his adopted country. Lancashire, in the latter part of the week, followed the example of Yorkshire in permitting themselves to be beaten, but their opponents were much less worthy than those which Yorkshire had to face. The defeat was not of the proportions it promised to be at one time, but it is sufficient. Paul played so well in the second innings that his claim to a place in the eleven may possibly be again considered. One rather hopes it will be.

There has been a great deal of cackling about sympathy with M. de Bremond, but it seems to me that this is not the sentiment which should be expressed on the present occasion. I can understand people feeling boundless sympathy for the unfortunate Holocauste; but why the horse's owner should be condoled with it is impossible to comprehend, seeing that the catastrophe on the Derby Day was simply the result of that insatiable rapacity which is congenital in a large class of Frenchmen. M. de Bremond was far too greedy, and pecuniary gain seems to have been the guiding star of his insane policy in respect to Holocauste from first to last, and with truly lamentable results, for the owner appears to have made no more but false ones. It was simply folly to suppose that Holocauste (or any other horse ever foaled) could run at Chantilly on Sunday and at Epsom on the following Wednesday with a satisfactory issue of the enterprise. M. de Bremond ought to have abandoned the idea of winning both races, and should have decided upon his policy a month ago. Either Holocauste should have been kept at home for his engagements at Chantilly and at Longchamps, or he ought have been struck out of the Prix du Jockey Club, and despatched to England a fortnight before the Derby Day, in order that he might have time to recover from the effects of the passage across the Channel. Then, whatever he may have achieved at Epsom when fresh and well, he could have been sent back to France with an interval of ten days before the Grand Prix, in which he would have met Perth, winner of the Prix du Jockey Club. Holocauste looked jaded at Epsom (as well he might), and many good judges were of the opinion that he was lame on Wednesday. Considering how prominently the horse ran under these unfavourable conditions, and inasmuch as he was going as well as possible when the accident took place, it really seems quite likely that if Holocauste had come to the post fresh and well he would have won the Derby.

Flying Fox is, of course, far and away the best of our three-year-olds, and he has only to keep well and he will win some £70,000 for the Duke of Westminster before the end of next season. There is no reason, however, for going into hysterics of laudation about the Duke of Westminster's colt, who is probably more indebted for his success to the miserably bad class of his opponents than to his own superlative merits. Many people, however, are thrown into paroxysms of praise about every Derby winner. If Flying Fox had been so unfortunate as to be foaled three years sooner I suspect his fame would not have reached its present high standard, as he would have found St. Frusquin and Persimmon very different opponents from the "crocks" which he defeated at Epsom. Oppressor, the Irish colt, about whom there had been such a lot of trumpeting, is a very nice animal, and he will assuredly win a good handicap before the season is over, but he wants time. Oppressor will be worth remembering in the autumn, and he is just the stamp of horse to win the Cambridgeshire.

The regulations as to "booming" the course at Henley have been made public. Without a plan it is not easy to follow the regulations in their entirety. It is, therefore, to be hoped that the regatta authorities will publish on their programmes a plan of the boomed course, together with the regulations. In reality, the pleasure of the picnic party will not be interfered with. The route of traffic will be regulated. That is all. Congestion will be avoided, and there will be less possibility of pleasure boats interfering with the racing. To 90 per cent. of the visitors to Henley the racing is a mere nuisance. They cannot conceive how any persons can be such heaven-born idiots as to desire their absence rather than their presence in punts, skiffs, and canoes. They immagine that they are essential to Henley, and yet the rowing man would prefer only the 10 per cent. who really care for the sport. One cannot express any regret that the freedom of these picnickers should be interfered with. At the same time it is a matter of serious import to the boat proprietors who look to Henley to help them in their short summer money-making season that the impression should not gain ground that those who go to Henley for pleasure will have their enjoyment restricted by a lot of nasty legal regulations and physical restrictions. I believe that if these proposed regulations are thoroughly carried out the general public will find them a blessing. It will be much easier to go up and down the course. There will be fewer blocks in the traffic, less likelihood of squabbles amongst peppery boating men, and no frocks spoiled.

In order that some idea of the changes may be gained, I propose to explain briefly these rules. Let me begin by saying that the Bucks shore is the one along which the houseboats are ranged, and is opposite to the grand stand or towing-path side, which is the Berks shore. The regulations explain the difference. To do so here is therefore not impertinent. Well, the Bucks or houseboat side will be boomed between the piles from the finishing post for a mile, i. e., down to below Remenham. Boats going down stream, that is towards the starting post, will pass between the house boats and the boom, boats coming up stream will go in the centre of the river on the course itself and outside the boom. "And yet," somebody will say, "the traffic is only regulated and not restricted! Perfect nonsense if boats have to go a mile in this way." So it would be nonsense, were it not for the fact that in this line of booms there will be six pairs of openings, that is one pair every three-hundred yards. In each pair the one nearer the bridge will be open for boats wishing to go on to the course, and the other one will admit boats coming from the course. These boats will have to go down stream. Those leaving the course will either go up stream or else behind on the piles on the Berkshire or tow-path side, which will only be boomed for a distance of nearly two hundred yards below the grand stand which is at the end of the course. There will be a single opening in this length for boats to pass on to the course. Such boats will then have to work up stream to the Berks shore, or else drop down stream behind the Berkshire piles. Behind these piles, too, boats will have to go after the openings in the booms are closed, and no one will be allowed to moor or hold on to the piles. As soon as the bell rings to clear the course, the openings by which boats are let on to the course will be closed. Shortly afterwards the openings by which boats go off the course will be shut, and then boats left on the course will at once have to go behind the piles on the Berkshire shore.

At a swimming gala held at Burslem on Thursday evening the 150 yards championship of the Northern Counties was decided. J. H. Derbyshire, the holder, defended his title against W. H. Lister, of the Osborne, Kaye, of Newton Heath, and J. Ward, of Burslem. The holder again won the event, after a capital race with Lister. Both men got away pretty nearly together, and for the first thirty yards there was little to choose between them. Derbyshire then gained a slight lead, but though he swam admirably he was unable altogether to shake off Lister until the last length was reached, when he forged ahead, an won by about three yards. His time was 1min. 38 4-5sec., which is 1-5sec inside the record. Lister was some distance ahead of Kaye at the finish. Derbyshire had a narrow escape of being fouled as he was swimming his third length. A boy in the crowd, in his excitement, fell into the bath, but fortunately Derbyshire had just passed. Had the accident happened a moment sooner the race would have been spoilt.

The secret of the athletic match between the combined teams of Yale and Harvard and Oxford and Cambridge was well kept. That the challenge should have come from this side was an innovation. At the same time, anything that will promote a true spirit of friendliness between these universities is desirable. That the visitors will receive a hearty welcome goes without saying, and if the home team is successful no one will forget the great difference that the change of climate makes to the runners. Looked at purely from an athletic standpoint, these matches are of little value. A team can scarcely be acclimatised in a week or a month. All the more credit, therefore, to the Americans if they pull off the match.

Last Saturday Lancashire won their way into the second round of the county lawn tennis championship, defeating Yorkshire by the narrow margin of five matches to four. Doubles only are played, and the Yorkshiremen, who journeyed to Old Trafford, were perhaps rather more fancied than their opponents, though a close finish was expected. The holders of the Lancashire doubles championship were not available to play, A. Carey's place being taken by his brother, W. Carey. From the visitors' side, Fletcher and Starke-Jones, who for so many years have figured in the county championship matches, were missing on this occasion, and Dunnell was also an absentee. But D. Davy was again helping them, and all those who played were old county hands. The first round went in favour of Yorkshire by two matches to one, Black and Middleton beating the Careys, and Davy and C. W. Wade getting the better of King and Thistlethwaite in the third set. But the matches were all square at the end of the second round, and Lancashire, winning the third by two sets to one, secured a creditable victory. For the home team the Careys did not make a very strong combination, W. especially being off his game; but the other two Lancashire pairs did well. Davy and C. W. Wade began well, but fell away after the first round. Black, who started indifferently, got into his game in the last round, and was as severe as ever. The result was a victory for the Red Rose representatives by five matches to four, thirteen sets to ten, and 116 games to 101.

A large company was present at the Queen's Club, West Kensington, on Saturday afternoon, to witness the amateur tennis championship round of this event. In the result the holder, Sir Edward Grey, Bart., M.P., was beaten by the challenger, Mr. E. H. Miles, by three sets to none—6 4, 6 3, 6 2. Mr. Miles thoroughly deserved his success, for he played a very strong game, his service being particularly good. Sir Edward Grey, owing to a busy political life, was short of practice.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath,—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 38, Faringdon Road, London, England.

THE BEGINNINGS OF CURRENCY.

LECTURE BY COL. TEMPLE.

Col. R. C. Temple, C.I.E., lectured before the Anthropological Institute, on the 30th May, on the Beginnings of Currency. The lecture was supplementary to that delivered before another Association some few weeks earlier on "The Development of Currency in the Far East," and was intended to cover some of the ground that the lecturer had then to omit. Time however again limited him and he had to confine himself entirely to the very beginnings and to leave out all reference to development from them. He commenced by rigidly defining "barter," "currency," and "money" for his purpose. Barter he defined as the exchange of one article for another; currency he said implied exchange through a medium; money that the medium was a token. He then pointed out that it was not at all necessary that either currency or money should be of metal, much less of gold and silver. On the subject of barter he first explained bargaining between savages and civilised men, and showed that what often appeared to be and was called by the ill-informed "cheating the poor savage" was nothing of the kind, and that while the civilised trader realised for himself magnificent bargains, so did the savage, so far as his interests were concerned. He also showed that it was a great mistake to deny that savages were not only keen but intelligent traders. The lecturer supported his statements by instances drawn from reported dealings with Greenlanders in the 17th century and with the Selungs of Burma and with Lushais and Shans quite recently. He next explained the workings of trade and dealings in barter from his own experience in the Nicobars, and then showed, as the very first step from barter to currency, how British Courts established among wild tribes in Burma and Assam had had to draw up for their own use a regular scale of fines and revenue in terms of the domestic animals and articles used by the people among whom they worked. Passing on to currency proper he explained in detail how cocoanuts were used in the Nicobars as a real currency and how accounts were made up in cocoanuts. Going then into the history of the point he alluded to the use of rice, cloves, fish, salt and live stock as real currency in various parts of the East, and then particularly dwelt on the use of mulberry cakes in Central Asia, as a fine example of the use of a "natural" currency very near to tokens and so to money, because these cakes are made up into measures of a fixed size and then used a medium of exchange. Then followed perhaps the most interesting part of the lecture, an explanation of the early "natural" currency of the British, West Indian, and American Colonies, which, until the end almost of the 18th century, consisted of such products as tobacco, corn, wampum, sugar, rum, cotton-wool, mahogany, ginger, indigo, skins, stock-fish and logwood. Here he told a good story of the young men of the "Old Virginny Shore," who in 1620 bought their brides off ships from London for rolls of "the best Virginian tobacco." The great interest in this part of the subject lies in the fact that it shows that in similar conditions the mind of civilised and uncivilised man works in much the same directions and produces much the same results. Col. Temple then tackled the chief difficulty of his subject, the passage from currency to money. The difficulty in created by the interference of more civilised races with any sort of savages we can now-a-days study. The savages are always found to have picked up various ideas of advanced civilisation and to have engrafted them on to their own preconceived notions and this has led to great complications in development, which require much patience to unravel. He commenced the effort to unravel the tangle in this particular instance by considering first the matter of roughly measured currency: the bags of rice in China and the baskets of rice in Burma and Kashmir, the tobacco rolls of Virginia, and the skins of Russia, China and America. The lecturer then passed on to carefully measured currency: tobacco rolls in the West Indies, mulberry cakes in Central Asia, salt moulds in Tibet. Shanland and China, sago cakes in Malayland, beeswax moulds in Borneo, tea bricks in Burma and Russia, cloth among the Malayas, glass bottles in Burma and the Far East. After explaining why these things were currency, he passed on to closer approaches to money proper in the bells and gongs of the Philippines, the drums of the Karens of Burma and the stamped tea bricks and discs of Yunnan and Russia. This carried him to money proper "in kind"; articles which could be used as tokens of exchange, because they fulfilled the conditions of being sufficiently abundant and limited in production. He showed in the more prominent and difficult cases how this was the fact. He instanced the broken rice of Upper Burma in isolated villages, the cowries of the East generally and imitation, but useless, iron implements from many parts of the world, explaining why an imitation implement was money and not currency. Lastly, the lecturer was careful to point out that the paper currency of the modern world and medieval China, the leather currency in Italy of the Emperor Frederick II. the parchment tokens of the Cocoskeeling Islands, the paper tokens of the Andamanas and the porcelain gambling tokens of Siam had nothing to do with the beginning of currency, being based on the idea of commercial credit, a notion not possible to mankind in a primitive or isolated condition.

The lecturer then exhibited a number of lantern slides of articles used as money and currency from all parts of the world, taken from the British and Oxford Museums, explaining in each instance which was money and which currency. The articles were in great variety: feathers, fur, beads and discs of shells, rings of fibres, shells stone and metal beads of many sorts, articles of metal of many kinds. In all, however, the lecturer pointed out that the fundamental principles underlying their use were the same in all places and at all times. The lecture closed with a unique exhibition of African beads from the great private collection of Mr. M. L. Levin, whose family have been engaged in the trade for over 100 years. Col. Temple here explained which were money and which were *dashes* or presents only and so incapable of being used for purchases. In this collection were many modern *aggry* beads and several old and most valuable ones: also the very valuable and inimitable Popo and coral beads, whose value is their weight in gold, *i.e.*, £4 the ounce.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The sixth general meeting of shareholders of the company was held on Saturday, at the registered office, Elphinstone Circle, Mr. Shamrao Vithal, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following was the directors report:—

Your directors beg to submit their annual report and the audited statement of accounts for the year ended 28th February 1899. Owing to the severe epidemic of plague which visited Bangalore and the neighbouring districts, and to the general depression of trade which has been common to all India, your directors regret that the working of the mill during the year under notice has been so profitable as in former years. From a reference to the accounts it will be seen that the profit for the past year, including the balance of Rs. 940-6-2 brought forward is only Rs. 6 934-12-4 and this sum, your directors propose, should be carried forward to next year's account. To improve the quality of the yarn produced in the mill attention is being paid to replacing such of the preparatory machinery as is found to be giving unsatisfactory results, and an order has already been placed with Messrs. Asa Lees and Co. for some new machinery for the blow room and roving departments. The mill property and the stocks of the company are insured for Rs. 9,68,500, Mr. Eknath R. Khote, retires by rotation from the Board of Directors, but he is eligible for re-election. Messrs. Cursedjee Cawasjee Dalal and Atmaram Balcrishna Kirtikar offer themselves for re-election as auditors for the ensuing year. On application Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co. will pay to the holders of guaranteed shares, the interest due on them for the month of March 1898, from when the payment of such interest ceases, as indicated in our last report.

The directors' report and the audited accounts were approved and adopted. The profits of the past year amounting to Rs. 6,934-12-4, including the previous balances of Rs. 940-6-2, were carried over to next year's account. Mr. Eknath R. Khote was re-elected a director of the company. Messrs. Cursetjee Cowasjee Dalal and Atmaram B. Kirtiker were re-appointed auditors with a remuneration of Rs. 175 each. The thanks of the meeting were accorded to the directors and agents for their efficient management of the company's affairs. The proceedings concluded with the customary compliment to the chairman.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 23rd June, 1899.

There will be Tent-pegging on the sands Church Gate on Tuesday morning, the 27th instant, from 7 a.m.

T. W. CUFFE, Captain,
Commanding, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 26th June, 1899.

1. It is notified that the annual prize giving will take place at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on 8th July, at 9 p.m., Bregadier General Vent is, commanding Bombay District has kindly consented to distribute the prizes.

2. Until further orders there will be weekly lectures by the Adjutant on Coast Defence and Gunnery, commencing on Tuesday next the 27th instant, at the Corps Club, at 6-15 p.m.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt. R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

THE FACTION RIOTS IN THE SOUTH.

Captain Connel, of the 27th M. I., who has been in command of a detachment at Virudupatti, has been suddenly called away to Tinnevelly. This has caused great dissatisfaction locally, as the presence at Virudupatti of a British officer in command of the sepoys was a source of great encouragement to the numerous marcantile firms and other public bodies and individuals having large interests to protect in that town. But really Virudupatti has less reason to complain on this matter than Tinnevelly, for instance, which, in the enforced absence of Mr. Bedford and Mr. Dene in the villages, has to manage without any European supervision whatsoever, or Tenkasi, which till a few days ago had no European officer to look after it. Subadar-Major Venkoji Row stops at Virudupatti in command of the sepoys, so does Mr. Waller, I.C.S., directing operations. Than these two, there have been no more zealous officers serving on the side of law and order in these troublous days in the South.

THE WORK OF INVESTIGATION.

Meanwhile, the work of investigation is proceeding apace. How vigorously this is being conducted can be seen from the fact that the local Sub-Jails in the disturbed area are absolutely unable to provide accomodation for the persons who have been arrested. To relieve the congestion in these Jails it has been found necessary to send large numbers of the prisoners to the District Jail.

HOW THE RIOTS WERE FORETOLD.

Evidence is slowly accumulating tending to show that the outbreak on the 6th instant was regarded by Missionary gentlemen, educated non-officials, merchants and others as a dead certainty. One C. M. S. Missionary, who addressed the Collector, and earnestly protested against the apathy of the authorities in view of the coming attack on Sivakasi was, it is stated, informed that he was unnecessarily alarmed. Another Leipzig Lutheram Missionary saw large armed crowds hovering about Chinniapuram so early as the 4th instant. He drew the attention of the authorities to the seriousness of the situation the next day. The warning was unheeded, and Chinniapuram fell on the 8th idem. The village officials seem to have kept the authorities so completely in the dark as to the threatend danger that the latter no doubt felt justified in dismissing the representations of the Missionaries—the most faithful as they are the most disinterested interpreters of the people—as not worthy of consideration. It is not for me to dwell on the high political considerations which render the further continuance of a system under which the village official and the village policeman and the talayari occupy so distinct a place in the administration, so very inexpedient. The village hierarchy is wretchedly manned and contemptibly inadequate. That a great number are corrupt no man who has any acquaintance with the realities of things can deny.

ABUSE OF OFFICIAL TRANSFERS.

By a strange fatality, the District administrative staff had been undergoing a radical change in its *personnel* during the last few months. In November, Mr. W. B. Higgens left the District, and Mr. E. Scott succeeded him. Mr. Dene, the Superintendent of Police, joined in September. His Assistant, Mr. Cardozo, who joined later, was on special duty at Salem for some time, and eventually left in March last, leaving Mr. Dene single-handed. The Mahomedan Deputy Magistrate of Srivilliputtur, who decided the Sivakasi temple dispute, left early in May and unto him followed an outsider whose familiarity with the *penetralia* of local politics or influnce with local factions was a very negligable quantity indeed. The local Sub-Magistrate had but just been translated from the Registration to the Magisterial Department and consequently had neither experience of magisterial duties nor adequate understanding of the nature of the forces at work at Sivakasi. Lastly, Mr. Scott, who had not been six months in the District and who had been granted leave prior to the 6th instant, rode through the streets of what once was Sivakasi that very evening "en route" to Satur and Tinnevelly, where he handed over charge to his successor and left the District.

THE PREVALENCE OF PETTY OUTRAGES.

Disturbances are reported to be taking place almost everywhere—petty riots, assaults, and arson. Whether these are the doings of the Maravars and part of their premeditated programme, or whether they are to be credited to the enterprise of the habitual offender, the "known depredator," or the whilom jail-bird, who are doubtless anxious to do some business on their own account, it is difficult to say. But they contribute to the general unrest and insecurity. And then the dreaded placards in which, with rare magnanimity, the Maravars gave notice to all and sundry to be prepared to receive them at such and such an hour, are still flying about. Here again, it is difficult to judge whether they are real missives from the Maravar camp or mischievous fabrications of the Shanars seeking for military help which they might not otherwise get. And then again, the authorities had to come in conflict with Maravars in one or two places while carrying on investigations, and notably so in a village near Virudupatti where the Police had to deal somewhat sternly with a mob. All the same, the crisis is well nigh past.

THE IMMEDIATE OUTLOOK.

It is too early to indicate the measures that will have to be adopted for the pacification of the District. I will just touch on one or two topics of pressing importance. One is the absolute necessity for stasioning one or two regiments of sepoys at Palamcottah—which, by the way, was once a Cantonment Station. The Maravars never look kindly on British rule and British justice, and the presence of the military was found to be absolutely necessary for the purpose of keeping them from mischief. Recent events show but too clearly that the process of subjugation of the Maravars is not yet complete, and they must be promptly taken in hand by harder task masters than the Educational or any other Civil Department.

RELIEF FOR DESTITUTE SHANARS.

The other topic that I venture to broach is the subject of granting some form of relief to the poorer Shanars, who have suffered heavily. The matter is one of pressing necessity. Many of the agriculturists have suffered irretrievable damage by the loss of their ploughing cattle grain seed, and agricultural implements. It is not so much with regard to possible concessions that the Revenue Department might grant with regard to land revenue, or the Forest Department might grant in respect of wood, &c., that I wish to speak as which regard to the urgent necessity of granting relief, akin toth at granted to famine-stricken people. The majority of the Shanars have no wherewithal to keep body and soul together. A Missionary working on the Virudupatti and Madura side whom I had the privilege of meeting yesterday, gave me a most harrowing account of the sufferings of the Shanars in Chinniapuram. So far as I was able to judge, there are at least thirty villages in a considerably worse state. An appeal from the proper quarter ought to elicit a response worthy of the occasion, and I trust it will be made without delay.

Half a company of the 27th M. I. was sent from Trichinopoly to Palamcottah on Tuesday

AT NAGALAPURAM.

A Nagalapuram correspondent writes to us under date the 19th instant:—Mr. Vibert, I.C.S. with fourteen sepoys and a Subadar arrived here on Saturday evening the 17th instant, having marched 23 miles on Friday and 14 on Saturday. On Sunday morning news having been received that an assault was intended on the Shanars in Karisalkulam, Mr. Vibert took very prompt preventive measures and depatched the Station House Officer of Puthur with two sepoys to arrest the ringleaders, and in a few hours seven men were brought in. Two Constables were sent with an order to bring in the Zemindar of Attankarai, who was reported to have molested some of his Shanar tenants. The Zemindar came in the afternoon and he was made to execute an agreement that he would do all in his power to quell the riot in his Zemindary. A Kurnam who tried to dissuade the Zemindar from executing the document was also arrested. The Maravars from other places, who were hovering about these villages, have made themselves scarce. The procedure adopted by Mr. Vibert is the only way of restoring peace to these disturbed parts. The stern but at the same time respectful treatment of the Attankari Zemindar has put the fear of the British Government into the hearts of the local Maravars.

Ten more men have been arrested to-day from four different villages. To-night the Collector left with the military and Constables for a neighbouring village where a serious riot is reported.

MOVEMENTS OF MADURA OFFICIALS.

Owing to the faction riots in the Tinnevelly District, the *South Indian Post* understands that leave has not been granted to Mr. Partridge, the Collector of Madura, who has been asked to take precautionary steps against the disturbances in villages inhabited by the Shanars in the Madura District. "Mr. MacIver, Sub-Collector, has been posted as special Assistant Collector. Mr. Young, Sub-Collector, Coimbatore, has taken over charge from Mr. MacIver. Mr. Partridge, accompanied by Mr. C. Subramania Iyer, Deputy Collector, has left this station for Virudupatti and other Shanar inhabited villages, to prevent further disturbances and render all possible assistance to restore peace. The Collector is reported to be in Kalligudi at present."

THE SITUATION IN TINNEVELLY.

MORE TROUBLE BREWING.

Tinnevelly, 21st June.—Trouble is brewing in Nanguneri taluq—this is serious news. As I informed you in one of my telegrams from Satur, Nanguneri is the home and training ground of a class of desperate characters, chiefly dacoits, who are not known to stick at such trifles as human lives in the pursuit of their nefarious calling. I believe it was in this taluq that the practice of arson, on scientific principles, was first perfected, and its title to the highest rank and consideration among the auxiliaries of the dacoit fixed. Well, it is the very last taluq which even the worst enemy of law and order in Tinnevelly would wish to see affected with the present epidemic of incendiarism. There was some room for encouragement in the fact that the Shanars of Nanguneri were a poor and inoffensive lot who never played Kshatriya antics, and who, if they had hankerings that way, at any rate sternly repressed them. Later developments have convincinly shown that the idea that the movement against the Shanars had its origin in the outraged religious sensibilities of the Maravars, that Sivakasi was destroyed by way of punishing the local Shanars for claming the right to enter into the temple there, and that similarly, every Shanar village which contributed to the caste fund raised for the purpose of establishing their right in that behalf will be severely dealt with—all this now turns out a pure myth. Surely Christians never contributed to any fund raised for bolstering up a heathen fiction! Why were they attacked and their churches plundered? Poor toddy-drawers in remote Tenkasi hamlets never heard and never cared about big Siva temples, and their untutored minds only saw a god in some unshapely mould of earth which the rude piety of their forefathers had set up. Why were the homes of these harmless men burnt?

But I am digressing. As I was saying, it is to be feared that the poverty of the generality of Shanars in a locality will no longer afford them any protection from outrage. And hence the anxiety about Nanguneri. Mr. Bedford has despatched 30 sepoys to that place, and it is devoutly to be hoped that the threatened rising there will be averted. Such a mass of excitable barbarism as Nanguneri contains deserves to be firmly dealt with. Let us hope that, if the movement, after all, does spread there, it will be arrested as promptly and easily as elsewhere.

A EUROPEAN MAGISTRATE FOR TINNEVELLY.

The District Magistrate has applied to Government for the services of an European First Class Magistrate in Tinnevelly town. It is proposed to put this officer on the work of trying cases in connection with the recent riots. If, unfortunately, the threatened riots at Nanguneri should break out, this officer will be placed in charge of the taluq. It will be seen that there are at present four civilian officers on special duty in Tinnevelly in connection with these faction riots, besides an Assistant Superintendent of Police and the Deputy Inspector-General.

MORE SEPOYS AND CONSTABLES.

Half a Company of the 27th M. I. arrived here from Trichinopoly to-day, and will be stationed at Palamcottah in the place of the detachment that has been ordered to Nanguneri. There have also arrived 30 Constables from Malapuram and a similar number from North Arcot. We have on the whole three and a-half Companies of the 27th M. I. serving here, besides special Police from Madura, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, South and North Arcot, and Malapuram.

MR. HAMMICK'S DEPUTATION.

Mr. Hammick will, for the present, be engaged solely in the work of pacifying the District. He is also entrusted with the task of investigating the causes of the present outbreak; but this is not the time for undertaking work of that description, it would appropriately follow in the wake of peace. Meanwhile, Mr. Hammick will stop at Tinnevelly, assisting Mr. Bedford.

THE KAMUTHI CASE.

As your readers are perhaps aware, there is an important case now pending in the Court of Mr. J. Varada Row, Sub-Judge, Madura (East), in which the Rajah of Ramnad seeks to restrain the Shanars of Kamuthi from entering the temple there. Judgment was to be delivered in the case on the 19th instant, but it has not been, and will not, for some time, be, as the Judge has resolved to call for further evidence on certain points raised in the case. It will be remembered the point in dispute at Kamuthi and at Tenkasi was as regards the right claimed by the Shanars to worship at the temples in these two places. The Maravars prosecuted the Shanars in both cases, and in both cases the prosecution was thrown out (never mind now about the exact terms of the judgment of the Magistrates in these cases; it is agreed on all hands that matters were left *in statu quo*—the Shanars might enter the temples and the temple authorities might not prevent them). Well, the next step in both cases should have been to apply to the Civil Courts for a declaration that the Shanars were unfit to worship at the temple, and for an injunction against the Shanars, pending the decision of the case, to restrain them from entering the temple. This step was taken at Kamuthi: it was not taken at Sivakasi. Instead, the Dharmakarthas at the latter place chose to snap their fingers at the local Magistrate, shut up the temple, and inevitably paved the way for the present outbreak.—*Madras Mail.*

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	2	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar Khara Talao and Kunbharwada	2	2	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	3	13
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	7
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	16
Total	5	12	82
Same date last year	8	7	82

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	1	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	2	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpaty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmee	0	1	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	2	18
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	3
G Mahim and Worlee	2	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	7
Total	8	7	69
Total plague deaths to date	46,737	40,687	
Same date last year	14	7	58

SATARA.

On Thursday morning, writes a correspondent, in response to invitations issued by the Collector Mr. Dodgson, the gentry of the town, almost all European officers, some native officers, and the members of the District Local Board (over) crowded together in the small office hall in the Residency quarters to witness the presentation of certificates of merit conferred by Government on gentlemen that helped it in battling the plague in the year 1897-98. The proceedings commenced at 8 a.m. The Collector presided and addressed the meeting in a nice, short speech in which he pointed out how the naturally impalatable plague measures of Government were successfully brought into force with the least possible frictioon and notwithstanding the passive opposition of the people by the valuable aid of patriotic and disinterested gentlemen who at great personal risk helped to smooth over the matters with credit to themselves and their country. Naming, he said, was invidious when almost every one merited so much notice, yet we and those that assisted him in making the selection submitted to Government had done as much as they could and the result was, the twelve names proclaimed to the assembly through whom he hoped the people at large would feel themselves rewarded for the work done by their several representatives. Though somewhat a pleasing matter of distributing certificates to those that invited them, he hoped to see fewer or almost no such occasions in future as naturally they must cease with the plague. The Collector concluded amidst general applause, and Rao B. Kharkar as desired explained the purport in Marathi. The certificates being distributed Mr. V. G. Ghanekar replied on behalf of himself and other recipients of the honour and said the public would easily see that volunteering service never goes unappreciated by Government. After attar and pan-supari had been distributed the assembly broke up.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon, Road, London, England.

THE RETURN OF DREYFUS.

Captain Dreyfus started on his homeward voyage on June 9. From a statement by the *Telegraph's* Paris correspondent it appears that the prisoner could not restrain his emotion on leaving the Ile du Diable, where he had languished through long years of misery and anxiety. He is strictly guarded by a captain and four gendarmes, and is reported to be in good health. Captain Dreyfus has been fifty-two months in Devil's Island. Maitre Demange told a representative of the *Journal* that Captain Dreyfus would not be tried at Rennes before August at the earliest.

RANK AND STATUS REGAINED.

The result of the decision of the Court of Cassation has been that the accused officer regains the rank and status which he held in the Army up to the date of his condemnation in 1894, the only difference between his position then and now, with regard to promotion, being that he has acquired four and a-half years' seniority as a captain of artillery in active service. It is altogether a mistake, according to the military authorities, to suppose that Dreyfus will remain degraded, in spite of the decision of the Supreme Court until he is acquitted by the Rennes court-martial. On the contrary, it is now certain that his degradation in the eyes of the law is considered never to have taken place, and that he will appear before the court-martial in full uniform, and, contrary to what had been stated, with the complete insignia, three gold stripes, of his rank.

At the end of May, M. Ballot-Beaupre gave expression to the opinion that Esterhazy is the author of the bordereau, and consequently that Dreyfus is innocent. His conclusions, which followed his long review of the whole case, were in a nutshell. He examined before he came to the closing part of his work, the alleged avowals to Captain Lebrun-Renaud. What seemed to him certain was that Dreyfus had repeated a conversation he had had with M. Du Paty, on which occasion the latter had suggested that he gave unimportant papers to the Germans to draw others of more importance from them. The Reporter did not seek to discredit Captain Lebrun-Renaud. He simply stated his case, and insinuated that, to use a homely phrase, he had caught the show by the wrong ear. He brushed aside all the reasonings far fetched and otherwise, given before the Criminal Chamber about the bordereau.

M. Ballot-Beaupre did not see the use of dwelling on the secret reading of the secret documents at the Dreyfus Court Martial. Had the Court been trying a case for annulment he should have done so, and if it had been there might have been counter arguments forthcoming. To establish the innocence of Dreyfus he thought it better to argue as if everything had passed in a regular way. Then, speaking with deep emphasis, and with a voice trembling with emotion, M. Ballot-Beaupre said:

"In my opinion the whole examination of the case should be confined to the bordereau. If Dreyfus is the author, nothing can be said in his favour. Every other fact adduced falls to the ground."

There was then a long pause, and a suspense that must have been painful for the friends of Dreyfus. Then the Reporter went on:

"But," he said, looking round the Court, "I proclaim that I am convinced that the bordereau was written, not by Dreyfus, but by Esterhazy."

Cries of "Bravo" where here raised behind the arm-chairs of the four Presidents, and taken up in the body of the Court. Some persons there met them with counter-exclamations of "Oh, oh!" President Mazeau leant back, and kept an impassive countenance. The Judges known to be for Dreyfus were to all appearance, as unmoved as though they had been statues. The Reporter then stated why he was so convinced, omitting no tittle of evidence. Esterhazy, on the 17th of August, 1894, he said, had written letters on foreign papers identical in quality and appearance with that used for the bordereau. The paper was not of great rarity, but few persons used it. General Roget doubted the authenticity of these letters, but his doubts were unfounded. The handwriting supported the other evidence against Esterhazy. When these and other facts were weighed, they formed a mass of evidence against Esterhazy that excluded the idea of the guilt of Dreyfus. It was incredible that Esterhazy could be the author of the bordereau, and Dreyfus the traitor who delivered the documents which it mentioned.

"On my soul and conscience, then, I should be unfaithful to the most sacred duty if I did not proclaim aloud that there is in this affair a new fact of a nature to establish the innocence of the convict of 1894. It is now for you, gentlemen, to pass judgment. I have done."

This peroration took away the breath of the hearers. Utter silence prevailed for a few minutes, followed by an outburst of jubilant applause.

M. Ballot-Beaupre continued to address the Court, saying that his opinion was shared by Messieurs Paul, Meyer, Guy and Molinier of the Ecole des Chartes, the equivalent of the British Record Office.

In conclusion, M. Ballot-Beaupre said—I do not ask you to declare the innocence of Dreyfus, but it is with a firm conviction, with deep appreciation of my duty and of my responsibility, that I say that there is ground for pronouncing in favour of the revision of the trial of 1894, and of sending Dreyfus before another Court-martial, whose duty it will be to give judgment with full knowledge of the facts of the case. My report is finished.

In accordance with this report the finding of the Court was given and Dreyfus has been brought back. What he an innocent man, has undergone may be gathered from the following:—

DREYFUS' TERRIBLE ORDEAL.

DRIVEN ALMOST TO MADNESS.

The "Figaro" has now published the notes written by Dreyfus during his detention in November and December 1894. In these Dreyfus describes how he was summoned to the Ministry, the dictation scene with Colonel Du Paty de Calm and his arrest. "During the ensuing seventeen days," he says, "I was interrogated several times by the judiciary officer, who came in the evening with his clerk hatred in his eyes and insult on his lips. My overwrought brain could endure no more. I always asked what were the proofs of the accusation, but they declined to show me them. The instrument of my so-called crime was a letter. Why did they not show me it? The judiciary police officer and his clerk made me say what they liked, I was no longer conscious even of myself."

The note goes on to say that one evening the officer said to Dreyfus.—"Suppose your watch were found in a pocket where it should not have been?" Dreyfus on being asked this question thought that documents belonging to him had been stolen, or that another story had been invented. One day he invoked his Alsatian birth as proof that he could not be a traitor, but was told that he did so in order not to show his hand. On another occasion the officer said to him, "We are on the track of your accomplices. Their arrest is imminent. Your arrest is a secret, but it is known in Germany. They are trembling. They are sacrificing you."

"At this" says, Dreyfus, "I wish to commit suicide. I was mad. In my fever I took my sheets and made preparations to hang myself from the window but I said to myself that if I died everybody would think that I was guilty. I must live, I said, to proclaim my innocence."

In another note Dreyfus expresses surprise at his being arrested and dishonoured merely because an expert declared that his writing resembled that of an infamous letter. Throughout these preliminary interrogations, he says, he was constantly told "You are lost. Nothing can save you." The Military Prosecutor informed him that he would be brought before a Court-martial because the presumptive evidence was sufficiently clear for him to be indicted thus. The overwhelming charges of the first days were at the end of two months nothing but presumptions.

"Well," says Dreyfus in conclusion, "I declare aloud that an act of monstrous infamy, of nameless cowardice, has been committed. I have not had to deal with Magistrates, but with executioners."

DREYFUS IN PRISON.

The "Daily Telegraph" Cayenne correspondent describes an interview with M. Mouttet, the new Governor-General of French Guiana. He adds that among the warders who took charge of Dreyfus immediately after his arrival was one who has been transferred to another post some time ago. He has frankly told me his opinion of the ex-captain, with whom he was in daily communication throughout several months. Here it is:—

"As soon as Dreyfus had settled down within the enclosure specially fitted up for his accommodation, he observed an attitude of extreme reserve, and was plunged into deep meditation—probably maturing a plan of escape. That at least was what we supposed, not without good reason, as you will see. Then, changing his tactics, he plied us with adroit questions upon seemingly commonplace matters, such as the climate and products of Guiana. Later on he seemed to interest himself in the geographic position of the Iles du Salut, and in the distance separating them from the mainland. This strengthened our suspicions. His efforts to loosen our tongues were useless, as we were absolutely forbidden to converse with the prisoner, but, despite our persistent silence, Dreyfus refused to be discouraged, and went on with his indiscreet questions.

"Dreyfus repeatedly in my presence protested that his complete innocence would one day become manifest to the whole world. 'I am,' said he, 'the victim of infamous machinations; but I entertain the steadfast hope that my reputation will be cleared.' Probably he spoke thus in order that his words might be repeated by us to our chiefs."

To complete the list of person who have really had to do with Dreyfus since his imprisonment here, and with whom I have personally conversed, I must mention the chaplain of the Penitentiary—a holy man who enjoys the respect and consideration of all who know him. When I asked him what impression Dreyfus had made upon him during his frequent intercourse with that unfortunate man, he replied in these simple words, but with a significant gesture:—

"If what he has told me be true, he is the greatest martyr of our century?"

THE CHARGE AGAINST A POLICE INSPECTOR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, June 22.

The evidence in the case which Mr. Hardeoram Nanabhai, barrister-at-law, practising in this city, and who is one of the sons of the late Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, has brought against the Surat City Police Inspector, Rao Saheb Motilal Hirabhai, charging him under the following Sections of the Indian Penal Code:—341 (wrongful restraint), 342 (wrongful confinement), 352 (assault or criminal force), and 504 (intentional insult with intent to provoke a breach of the peace), came to an end to-day, by the Police Inspector tendering an apology, which was accepted.

Rao Bahadur Jiwanlal Pranjivandas, Deputy Collector and City Magistrate, Surat, deposed:—

I know that the police arrested certain sattawallas on April 28th. Mr. Nanalal, clerk to the District Judge, came to me between 1 and 2 a.m. on the morning of the 29th at my house. He told me something about the detention of Messrs. Hardeoram and Mukundray, and I asked him why they were detained. He said he knew nothing personally, but he was informed by his friends that they were detained by the police. I don't recollect whether Motilal's name was mentioned. I said if they were detained for a bailable offence the police would release them. He said he did not know whether they were detained for a bailable or non-bailable offence. He came for an order to the police to release them, but I said I could do nothing at that time. I don't remember whether Nanalal told me that Hardeoram and Mukundray had gone for bail. He may or may not have told me that some persons had come to see me in connection with this same matter sometime before he himself came. I did not interfere because it was not an important criminal matter and Nanalal had no knowledge of the matter, and it was at dead of night. I am not bound to listen to any urgent criminal application made by private persons out of court hours; if the police made an application in connection with riot or unlawful assembly, I should listen to it. I did not hear that morning that Hardeoram and Mukundray had been arrested.

Cross-examined, the witness said:—I issued the warrant for the arrest of the sattawallas in Mr. Motilal's name. The warrant was returned to me, duly executed, and a number of persons and articles were produced before me. I shall produce the warrant and police report. I decided the case against the sattawallas, and convicted and sentenced certain of them. I have been in Government service for about 30 years, part of the time in the Police Department in the Ahmedabad District. I have been a Magistrate since 1878. I know of no instance in which a vakil or barrister appeared before a police officer when engaged in arresting or conducting a search. I know of no rule permitting any such course.

Re-examined, the witness said:—I know of no rule forbidding any such course. There is nothing to prevent a pleader appearing before the police officer during the course of an investigation and applying for bail in a bailable offence.

The next witness for the prosecution was Mr. Nanalal Mansukhlal, clerk of the District Court. He deposed that he had heard on the night of the occurrence that the police had wrongfully restrained Messrs. Hardeoram and Mukundray. Messrs. Nanabhai Ratilal, Prasanvadan Motabhai and Nandvadan Karpurram had come to him. He went to the City Magistrate, saw him, and told him that he had heard that the police had detained Hardeoram and Mukundray, and asked him whether he would order their release on bail. Mr. Jivanlal said, if it was bailable, the police will let them go; if it was non-bailable, an application might be made to him at the proper time. In cross-examination, the witness stated that he returned home through Khapatia Chakla, past Dwarkadas's house. They were all four in the carriage up to Khapatia Chakla. He then went in another carriage from there alone. In reply to questions from the Court, witness said that when he got into the carriage at his house, there were only four of them, Nanabhai, Prasanvadan, Nandvadan and himself, and the same four returned from Mr. Jivanlal's. Kasandas was in a carriage near Mr. Jivanlal's bungalow, and followed them in another carriage.

Witness No. 6 was Jagannath Vishwanath Trivedi, Brahmin priest, who stated:—He knew the complainant. He knew of the detention of Messrs. Hardeoram and Mukundray. Witness took steps to secure the release of Mr. Hardeoram on bail. He told Mr. Motilal (accused) that he wished to bail out the complainant. This was on the road in front of the Satta Bazaar. Motilal said, "Let me go to my house; all will be done in due time." Motilal was then going home. It was about 4 a.m. then, Witness continued: I know Surajram, the Chief Constable. I had some conversation with him in the Satta Bazaar compound about 3 a.m. I said to Surajram, "Ask the Inspector Saheb (Motilal) to let me speak to Hardeoram." He said, "Hardeoram is not here." I said, "I see him over there; why do you say he is not here?" In cross-examination, the witness said he had gone that night to the Satta Bazaar originally for offering bail for a relation of his, by name Dayashankar Jayashankar. The cross-examination of the witness was not over yesterday, when the Court rose.

The witness, on being recalled and affirmed to-day, stated that he volunteered bail for Mr. Hardeoram, as he, the complainant in this case, belonged to a well-known and respectable family in Surat, and was besides esteemed by the public. Witness thought it his duty as a citizen to render assistance to such a man on such an occasion. If there were any other man of equal position in the state in which he found Mr. Hardeoram then, witness would have volunteered bail for him too.

The next witness was Narotamdas Motiram, the man who had gone with witness No. 2 to engage Messrs. Hardeoram and Mukundray for professional work that night.

While this witness was being cross-examined, Rao Saheb Motilal rose and read the following

APOLOGY.

"I am sorry for what happened on the night of April 28th last, between myself and Messrs. Hardeoram and Mukundray. I had no intention of annoying or insulting Messrs. Hardeoram and Mukundray, and what I did was done on the impulse of the moment and under the impression that Messrs. Hardeoram and Mukundray had no business to be there."

ORDER OF THE COURT.

The Court, in closing the proceedings passed the following order:—

"Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan for the complainant states that as the object of the prosecution was simply to vindicate the position of Messrs. Hardeoram and Mukundray, and was in no way vindictive, he accepts the apology tendered by the accused. The case is compounded under Section 345 of the Criminal Procedure."

Thus there was a satisfactory, though abrupt, termination of a case which had created intense interest in and out of this city. The public verdict here agrees with that of the trying Magistrate, who expressed his satisfaction at the turn the case had taken and declared that the course adopted that afternoon ought to have recommended itself to the accused long ago.

On behalf of the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, who was retained by the complainant, Mr. N. M. Samarth, of the Bombay High Court, was here throughout to watch and manage the case for the prosecution.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

The following is the Statement of Traffic, Week ending 17th June, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs. 1,52,744	Rs. 4,03,935	Rs. 6,236	Rs. 5,62,915
Total Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ Miles.				5,80,345
Decrease...				Rs. 17,430

Bracing!
Refreshing!
Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
All Substitutes are inferior.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

OVERTIRED?
Take a Bath to which a little
CONDY'S FLUID
Has been added.
The Invigorating Effect is Simply Magical.
ALL SUBSTITUTES ARE INFERIOR.
Insist on buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Dr. Edward Thorndike, of the Western Reserve University, U.S., has made some interesting experiments on mental fatigue. We are used to think of the mind as a machine, and our inability to work as a sign of its loss of energy. Sleep is supposed to restore the energy, as an accumulator is recharged with electricity. The incorrectness of this view might be questioned by the fact that mental action is too complex for such simplicity and that some minds do not tire with large amounts of work. Dr. Thorndike's experiments show that certain persons are as fit for hard mental work after a day of it as in the morning, and seem to have no analogy with a charged accumulator.

They indicate that desire of rest is due not from the running down of one factor, such as mental energy or whatever we may call it, but rather because ideas of taking it easy, or feelings of boredom, sleepiness, or physical strain and discomfort cause us to desist from what has produced them. This tired feeling does not, however, correspond to loss of mental energy and capacity of work, because many have it who are quite able to work well. One is not a measure of the other: but nature warms us by the feeling not to work more some time before we are really unable. It is not an idea of Mr. Thorndike, but may this tired feeling not arise as much from the waste products of thought "poisoning" the blood as from the loss of energy? What is called "second wind" in athletic exercise, for example, walking, seems to imply that a tired feeling can be worn off by continued exercise, as though it were a passing obstruction or surcharge of the blood rather than exhaustion of energy.

The American Signal Corps of the U.S. Army, directed by General Greely, the Arctic explorer, have made experiments with the wireless telegraph, using a large alternating current coil excited by 314 horse-power transformer, giving an alternating current of 125 volts to produce the sparks, in place of the Marconi induction coil. It is said to give good results. A series of experiments will be made with the Clarke system by the Lighthouse Board, Staten Island, to test its value for their purposes.

MM. Tissot and Blondel regard the exposed conductors of the wireless telegraph as a centre of tremor giving place to circular lines of magnetic force travelling in planes perpendicular to the rods. When the rods are vertical the waves travel along the surface of the ground unabsorbed, because the lines of electric forceare normal to that surface. When the rods are horizontal this is not the case. The transmitting and receiving rods are the rectilineal excitors of Hertz and Foubert, and the formula of Neumann shows that the electromotive force induced in the receiver is proportional to their height, a relation which explains why the rods have to be longer for greater distances in the wireless telegraph.

The Krag-Jorgensen rifle of the American troops gave every satisfaction during the war with Spain. Not a single case of missfire was reported to a special board of ordnance officers.

According to Gall everyone is constituted so that he cannot assimilate more than a certain quantity of sugar, without the sugar remaining in the blood. Beef gives muscle, but sugar and other hydrocarbons give strength. Sugar is, then, good to take when one has to make an effort for a long time. Alcohol is a hydrocarbon, but it depresses after elevating, and it destroys resistance to disease. Sugar does not depress, and is a food. If work-men took more sugar they could do with less beer. Horses are now fed on sugar in Paris. A ration of nearly 1·22 kilograms a day with maize, straw, or hay is found good by a cab company of that city. Horses thus fed drink less. France, following Germany, is adopting sugar as a ration for soldiers. Workmen of all kinds, cyclists, and others ought to take more sugar.

The new Gathman shell was tried at Sandy Hook lately. Smokeless powder is used to throw the shell, and the bursting charge is wet gun-cotton, which, owing to a device of the inventor, detonates without fear of premature explosion. The trial was quite successful, but the Government report is not yet published.

The Royal Society of Canada is endeavouring to revive the proposal to inaugurate a universal day with the new century. The Lords of the Admiralty have given their consent to the change if the nations are unanimous about it. The best plan would be to make the mean solar day or civil time at Greenwich the time of the whole world, but Chauvinism may reject the proposal. The hours should also run from zero to 24, as in the Italian style.

The new edition of Professor Mosso's book on the "Physiology of Man on the Alps" ("Fisiologia dell' uomo sulle Alpi") will be extremely useful to mountain-climbers. His general conclusion is that cerebral congestion or anemia does not explain mountain sickness: the circulation being almost normal at 18,000 feet of height. Many practical hints are given in the book.

Henceforth the Meteorological Council will only supply forecasts of the hay and corn harvests on receipt of payment for the daily telegrams (including porterage). These forecasts are issued on the afternoon for the next day, and have in general been correct.

Tesla's electrically-steered torpedo is not the only one of its kind. Messrs. Walter Jamieson and John Trotter, of Glasgow, have been at work on one for two or three years, without making a "boom" in the press about it. Instead of electric motors to steer they have two solenoids with iron cores sucked into them by the action of the relay in circuit with the coherer. The cores moving to right or left, as the case may be, turn the helm.

Coherers of platinum or gold-fillings stick together even after they are shaken. The more oxidisable metals, however, decohere. According to M. Blondel the greatest sensitiveness is got when the metals are moderately oxidisable, and good results arise from copper and silver alloys artificially oxidised.

During the past winter the island of Sokotra has been investigated geographically and biologically by Mr. W. R. Ogilvie-Grant, of the British Museum, Dr. H. O. Forbes, Director of Museums, Liverpool, and Mr. W. Cutmore, of the Liverpool Museum. Their result will be published in full, but according to "Nature" the island has a species of wild ass, a civet cat, a bat, and one or two kinds of rat. New birds and reptiles have been found. Specimens, or seeds, of over 200 plants, many of commercial value, have been obtained, and will be cultivated by Professor Balfour, of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh. The people are Mahomedans, and live in caves or cyclopean huts in a poor style.

The sixty-ninth annual meeting of the British Association at Dover, next September, under the presidency of Professor Sir Michael Foster, will comprise an address by the President on the 13th in Connaught Hall, a soiree in the School of Art next day, a lecture by M. Ch. Richet on "Nervous Vibration" on the 15th, a discourse by Professor Fleming on the "Centenary of the Electric Current" on the 18th, and another soiree next evening. Excursions round Dover and the Continent will take place on the 21st. Members of the Association Francaise pour l'Avancement des Sciences will visit Dover on the 16th, and members of the British Association will return the compliment by visiting Boulogne on the 21st.

There are seven candidates for the Chair of Physiology in Edinburgh two are Edinburgh men, one is in Dundee, and the others in London, Manchester, Cleveland, Ohio, and Sydney. At least five out of the seven are Scotch, or of Scotch extraction. The Londoner is Professor Schafer, a pupil of Sharpey, and in the foremost ranks of British physiologists. "Nature," together with Lord Lister, express the hope that his paramount claims will receive due recognition. Edinburgh is, in the words of this journal, a great imperial seat of learning, and her professors should be men of world-wide reputation as well as great teachers. It seems that physicians have nearly always been appointed to this chair, and consequently men like Sharpey and Agassiz have been rejected, so that Edinburgh has its fame to win in physiology. Clannishness has less to do with learned appointments in Scotland than might be thought, for a good many Englishmen and foreigners hold them. As a rule the electors try to get what they consider the best man for the work.

Professor S. P. Thompson, F.R.S., the distinguished electrician, has been elected President of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, and has issued his invitations to the annual conversazione on the 15th for members and their lady friends.

HIGH COURT.—June 26.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

49-98—Wadia and G—Bansali Munmohun Damoder vs Purshotumdas Mangaldas Nathubhai—Nanu and H. Part heard.
410-98—Payne G and S—Jacob Elias Sassoon and others vs Nasurbhoy Currumsey and others—Dikshit and D, and K B Mehta.
149-98—Dikshit and D—Lakmidas Valjee and others vs Vallivahoo Mansuklal—D and J.
641-97—Payne G and S—Abdool Hoosein Abdoolally and others vs Nazarali Dawoodjee and others—Little and Co.
195-97—Dikshit and D—Balwant Arjoon Deraz and others vs Purshotum Lala and others—In person.
537-97—Crawford B and Co—Oomar Rahimtoola vs Meeya Adam Hajee Mohomed and others—Payne G and S and Bhaishanker and K.
358-97—In person—Abdool Gaffoor Nizamudin Patel vs Cootboodin bin Ameroodin Patel and others—J C Cama.
398-98—Little and Co—Noor Mohomed Peerbhoy and another vs Ismailbhoy Peerbhoy Damjee and another—Payne G and S, and Thakurdas D C and H.
572-98—Ardeshir H and D—Gangjeebhoy Poonja vs The Municipal Corporation of Bombay—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

331-98—Craigie L and O—Bai Maneckvahu vs Karsondas Pragjee Matubhai and J—Part heard.
37-99—Bicknell M and M—Gokhichand Rowchand vs Chotooram Motiram and others—Dikshit and D.
165-98—Crawford B and Co—Kora Laljee vs Dhunjee Ruttonsey—Payne G and S.
625-97—M H Khan—Kalloosing Lavsing and others vs The Hon'ble Mahadeo Govind Ranade and others—Dikshit and D and Captain and V.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

239-98—Mansuklal D and J—Dharamsey Sunderdas and others vs Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee—Pestonjee R and K.
424-98—Madhavjee V—Mithabhai vs Canjee Arjoon—Payne G and S. Part heard.
530-98—Payne G and S—Purshotamdas Pranjiwandas vs Luxmibai and another—Little and Co and Craigie L and O.
48-2082-99—B V N Kirtikar—Hira Zulla and others vs Koli Gowria Juggonath—R P Bharucha.
106-3933-99—H J R Hemmins—Ismail Hajee Noormahomed vs Shamjeebhai Akhai—Wadia and G.
736-98—Sorabjee and J—Jafferbhai Khakeebhai vs. Pirbhai Khakeebhai and others Daftary and F.
102-99—In person—Krishnajee Sewram vs Mooklajee Parajee and another—Janardhan and A.
105-99—Payne G and S—Lukmidas Anandji vs Radhakisson Govindram—Ardeshir H and D.
311-96—Hiralal M and M—Tillockchand Maneckchand and another vs Charles Agnew Turner and others—Wadia and G.
635-98—F P Pavri—Pandoorang Narayen Hussay vs Ramchander Narrayen Hussay and others—In person.
657-98—Smetham B and Noble—Bai Aymai alias Meherbai vs Nowrojee Cursetjee Wadia—Nanu and H.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

	Date.	Opponents.	Ground.
June	18th Sun	Noble C C	Home.
"	24th Sat	......	......
"	25th Sun	Independent C C	Home.
July	1st Sat	E H School	"
"	2nd Sun	Daivadnia C C	"
"	8th Sat	Army and Navy C C	"
"	9th Sun	Baronet C C	"
"	15th Sat	Municipal C C	"
"	16th Sun	Mr Marker's XI	"
"	22nd Sat	Bombay Gymkhana	"
"	23rd Sun	Graduates vs Under Graduates	"
"	29th Sat	......	......
"	30th Sun	Liberal C C (M lines)	Home.
Aug	1st Tue. 2nd Wed.	Poona Gymkhana	Poona.
"	5th Sat	Y M C A C C	Out.
"	6th Sun	John Bright C C	Home.
"	13th Sun	......	......
"	19th Sat	Bombay Gymkhana	Out.
"	20th Sun	Parsee Victoria C C	Home.
"	26th Sat	Municipal C C	"
"	27th Sun	Elphinstone C C	"
Sept	2nd Sat	Y M C A C C	"
"	3rd Sun	......	......
"	9th Sat	......	......
"	10th Sun	Liberal C C (Esplanade)	Home.
"	16th Sat	B B and C I R C C	"
"	17th Sun	Noble C C (return)	"
"	23rd Sat	......	......
"	24th Sun	Graduate vs Under Graduates	Home.
"	30th Sat	......	....
Oct	1st Sun	Parsee Gymkhana	Home.

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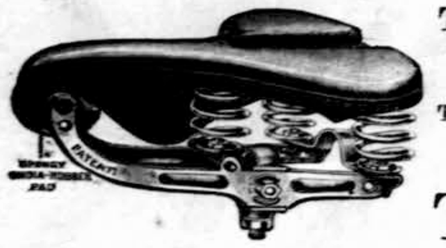

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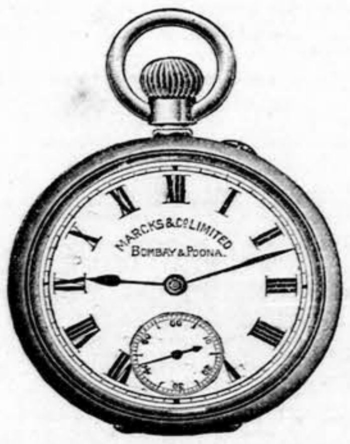

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